FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 203 *19 October 1983*

ARGENTINA

Canadian Envoy Warns Alfonsin of Army Plot B 1
UCR Leaders Deny Report B 2
Alfonsin Denies Being Warned B 2
Soviet Officials Arrive for Visit 17 October B 3
Transportation Companies Object to Soviet Trucks [LA NACION 16 Oct] B 3
UK Experts Discusses Falklands Issue With Scholars B 4
Radicals Clarify Position on Falklands Issue B 5
Large Peronist Rallies Mark 17 Oct Celebration B 5
More on Peronist Loyalty Day [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 18 Oct] B 6
Montoneros Military Communique Discovered B 7
Peronist Montoneros Issue 17 Oct Communique B 8
Polls Predict Outcome of Presidential Election B 8
Navy Conducts Poll [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 16 Oct] B 8
SOMOS Poll Results [30 Sep] B 9
Socmerc Poll Prediction B 9
Briefs: New Satellite Imagery Station B 9

BOLIVIA

USSR's Kalin Arrives in La Paz 18 October C 1
Pando's COD Leader Reports Brazilian Encroachment C 1
Defense Minister Issues Denial C 2
COB Claims Gas Sale to Brazil Harms Country C 2
Gasoline Smuggling to Paraguay Increases C 2

BRAZIL

Bank Disappointed With UK Stance on New Loan D 1
Venturini's Suriname Mission Seen Successful D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 13 Oct]
Galveas' Note on Impounded U.S. Fishing Boats D 2
Briefs: Brazil-ALADI Trade Figures D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Asks Opposition for More Reciprocation E 1
Central Bank Issues Report on Jan-Sep Period E 1
Courts Order Magazine Director's Release E 2
Bombs Hit School, Neighborhood Center in Capital E 2
Christian Church Groups Hold Protest at CNI E 2

COLOMBIA

Columnist Comments on Shift in U.S. Policy F 1
[EL TIEMPO 13 Oct]
Former M-19 Rebels Occupy Ecuadoran Consulate F 2
Guerrilla Group Claims Credit for Cutufi Attack F 3
Military Commander Vows To Defend Institutions F 3

Joint Drug Commission Formed With Venezuela F 4
Opposition to New Sugar Convention Raised F 4
Briefs: Petroleum Industry Group: Military Aircraft Purchase; Deputy Health Minister F 4

PERU

Reportage on Shining Path, Government Reaction J 1
Nine Peasants Killed J 1
Terrorist Attacks in Capital J 1
Belaunde Says Terrorism 'Dying' J 1
Villages, Military Garrison Attacked J 2
Air Force Purchases Soviet Helicopters J 2
Havana Notes Arrests, Violence at Universities J 3
Reports 270 Arrests in Lima J 3
Copper Miners Strike Causes Great Losses J 3
Colombian Drug Traffickers Escape from Prison J 3

URUGUAY

Government Considers Decreeing New Constitution K 1
More on Democratization Efforts K 2

MEXICO

Further on Visit of Costa Rican President Monge M 1
De la Madrid Hosts Dinner M 2
Correction to De la Madrid Discussion of C.A. Situation M 3
TASS, NOTIMEX Sign Cooperation Accord M 3
[Moscow IZVESTIYA 13 Oct]
PRI President Rejects 'Reactionary Plans' M 3
[EL DIA 25 Sep]
Briefs: IDB Credits M 3

PANAMA

Havana Reports President's Address to Assembly N 1
De la Espriella Reaffirms 1984 Elections N 1
Election Timetable Announced N 2
Committee, Papers Comment on Kissinger Visit N 2
Solidarity Group Issues Analysis N 2
[YA 18 Oct]
Commission To Report Findings N 3
[THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC 16 Oct]
Group's 'Best Efforts' Cited N 4
[LA REPUBLICA 17 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

Contadora Group To Meet in Panama 21-22 October P 1
Colombia's Lloreda on Postponement P 1
CONDECA Defense Ministers To Meet 20 October P 2

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Government Military Actions P 2
Large-Scale Operation in East [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 17 Oct] P 2
COPREFA on San Miguel Operation P 3
Retired Army Colonel Murdered 15 October P 3
Auxiliary Bishop Criticizes Radio Havana P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 17 Oct]
National Sovereignty Scores Trade Unions P 4
Farabundo Marti on U.S. Military 'Intervention' P 4
Rebel Station Reports Ungo Remarks in Chicago P 5
[Farabundo Marti]
Radio Farabundo Marti on Military Actions P 5
High Voltage Towers Destroyed P 5
Ambush Near Tecoluca P 6
Western Front Actions P 6
Radio Venceremos Alleges Military Atrocities P 7
National Guard Murders, Thefts P 7
Candelaria Massacre P 7
Havana Reports Heavy Army Casualties in Sesori P 7
Cites Venceremos on Battles P 7
Reports Occupation of Ozatlan P 8
Notes Successful FMLN Campaign P 8
Cites Venceremos on Cuscatlan Action P 9
Havana on Radio Sovereignty, Battle Reports P 9

GUATEMALA

News Director's Ransom Paid, Release Expected P 9
FAR Obtains Publication of Antiregime Manifesto P 9
PGT Reaffirms Membership in URNG Rebel Grouping P 10
Courts Review Cases Tried by Special Courts P 10
Havana on Peasant Leader Missing Since 27 Aug P 10

HONDURAS

Havana Cites Socialist Leader's Charges P 11
Havana Notes Leftist Criticism of Suazo Cordova P 11
Havana on Disappearance of Arrested Students P 12

NICARAGUA

Humberto Ortega Addresses Anniversary Rally P 12
Cites Internal, External Enemies P 12
Denounces Seabees in Honduras P 13
Havana Cites Ortega on U.S. Troops P 13
Daniel Ortega Flays U.S. in SOBERANIA Interview P 13
Leaders Greet Honecker on GDR National Day P 14
Bayardo Arce [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8-9 Oct] P 14
Daniel Ortega [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8-9 Oct] P 15
Havana Reports Junta Communique on Defense P 15
Havana Cites Torres on Anti-Sandinist Plans P 16
Electoral Commission Again Postpones Meeting P 16
Politicians Debate Right To Use State Funds P 17
Interior Minister Borge Interviewed by COSAS [6 Oct] P 18
Borge: Cuba To Clarify Contacts With ARDE P 22

Anti-FSLN Group Opposes Contacts P 23
Bayardo Arce Addresses Sociologists Congress P 23
Havana on Congress' Results P 24
EPS Officer: Somozist Operations 'Neutralized' P 24
Government Prepares for 'People's Defensive War' P 25
Security Measures Planned To Prevent Sabotage P 25
Cerde Says Thousands Register for Military Service P 25
TANA Opens Meeting for Peace, Nonintervention P 26
Agee on U.S. 'Warmongering' P 26
President Criticizes U.S. 'Aggression' [Havana] P 26

CUBA

'International Commentary' on Kissinger Commission Q 1
FAR Commentary Accuses U.S. of Using CONDECA Q 4
Day of Solidarity With El Salvador Celebrated Q 5

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

ACLM Leader Concerned About Grenada's Bishop S 1

BAHAMAS

Foreign Minister Derides U.S. Bahamian Policy S 1
[THE TRIBUNE 7 Oct]

BARBADOS

Paper Says USSR 'Manipulating' Grenada Situation S 3
Briefs: New Senator Installed S 3

GRENADA

Bishop-Coard Struggle Still Not Resolved S 3
Bishop Remains Under Arrest S 3
Mother Appeals for Release S 4
Pro-Bishop Students Demonstrate S 5
Five Ministers Resign S 5
Further Evidence Against Bishop S 6
Whiteman Tells Leaders To Help Alleviate Crisis S 6

CANADIAN ENVOY WARNS ALFONSIN OF ARMY PLOT

PY182228 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1838 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Special feature for NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS by Juan B. Yofre: "Who Would Make an Attempt?"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct -- Shortly before 1100 on Monday morning, that is yesterday, Lorne F. Clark, Canadian ambassador to Argentina, arrived at San Martin Palace. He strode up the marble staircase toward the office of Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari.

A few minutes later he was being asked to the minister's private study where he talked with the minister for some 40 minutes.

The truth is that at this very point, the circle that started 5 days ago when Clark met with Radical Civic Union presidental hopeful Raul Alfonsin, together with German Lopez and Dante Caputo, was beginning to close.

Last Thursday, a few hours before Raul Alfonsin launched a new rural campaign, he met with the Canadian ambassador who wanted to hold an urgent talk with him.

Lorne Clark went straight to the point. The Canadian diplomat told Alfonsin, after a brief introduction, that according to information available to him from unimpeachable sources, a high-ranking Argentine Army officer would try to get in touch with Alfonsin shortly. Up to this point, the sources claim, Alfonsin did not have a clear idea of what the objective of the meeting with Clark was about.

As minutes went by, Clark gave a detailed account of the concern which had prompted the meeting. He went on to say that the high-ranking military officer's request for a talk would be motivated by the near-conviction of this branch that Raul Alfonsin's party will win the upcoming general elections.

In this situation, the Army's envoy (?Jorge Rafael Videla), would bring before Alfonsin several issues which are causing concern among the military leadership.

These issues include, among other things, the fate of the Amnesty Law, the appointment of future Army leadership, the investigation into the fate of the missing persons, and the role of the branch within the future constitutional framework.

According to the sources, Alfonsin failed to understand how a foreign diplomat could be so well informed on intimate Argentine affairs, but that was not the end of his surprise.

After making it clear that the information he had came from very reliable sources, Clark went on to voice his concern over the possibility that the Radical candidate could be the target of an attack in the near future if he failed to supply appropriate and convincing answers to what was worrying the military leadership.

The sources of this information must have been very reliable, because shortly after the meeting was over Colonel Gustavo Caceres, retired, sped off to the headquarters of the First Corps to talk with its deputy commander, Manuel Fernandez Torres.

This was not the only step which the Radical Civic Union undertook in the wake of the Alfonsin-Clark meeting. According to reliable sources, German Lopez conveyed the concern of his party to the commanders of the Air Force and the Navy.

It would seem that Admiral Franco offered some guarantees to the presidential hopeful, and promised to make an in-depth analysis of the affair in the course of the coming meeting of the Military Junta.

Then, General Juan Carlos Trimarco, commander of the First Corps, and his deputy, Fernandez Torres, met with Cristino Nicolaides whom they briefed about the information which Caceres had conveyed to them.

In order to clear his branch from any involvement in these possible developments, Nicolaides ordered the establishment of a commission which he instructed to fully investigate the truth and source of the information. Generals Varela Ortiz, Sotera, and Suarez Nelson were appointed to do the job.

Nicolaides asked Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari to hold a meeting with the Canadian ambassador before the final conclusions were reached.

After the meeting, which took place on Monday morning, the foreign minister was supposed to talk to the commander in chief of the Army. Later on, this sensitive subject was going to be brought up at the next meeting of the Military Junta.

UCR Leaders Deny Report

PY182344 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2338 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (DYN) -- Radical Civic Union [UCR] leader German Lopez categorically denied tonight the report that Canadian Ambassador William Clark had told him and UCR leader Raul Alfonsin that the latter's life might be in danger.

The report, which a metropolitan radio station broadcast tonight, indicated that Clark had held a meeting with Alfonsin and German Lopez, who used to be labor under secretary under President Arturo Illia's administration, to tell them about the alleged attempt.

Lopez told DYN that "I do not know the Canadian ambassador and I have never spoken with him." He also explained that he did not "see Alfonsin at all last week" because of the electoral campaigning of the UCR presidential hopeful.

"Thus, it is a really good report as far as the imagination of the journalist goes, but I did not attend any meeting," Lopez added. Carlos Castro, Alfonsin's press secretary, told DYN that he knew nothing at all about the affair and that he had no information to give about the abovementioned meeting or the attempt.

Alfonsin Denies Being Warned

PY190201 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0015 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (DYN) -- Radical Civic Union Leader Raul Alfonsin today categorically denied having been warned of an alleged attack on his life by Canadian Ambassador Lorne Clark. He also said that he did not attend any meeting with the diplomat, as certain news media reported this afternoon.

In a statement to the radio station which had broadcast the abovementioned report earlier, Alfonsin said: "Absolutely not, I have held no talks with the Canadian ambassador and know nothing at all about this affair."

SOVIET OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR VISIT 17 OCTOBER

PY171921 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Relay from Ezeiza Airport]

[Text] Ivan Petrovich Kalin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Argentina. Kalin will make a stopover in Buenos Aires en route to Bolivia and Colombia where he will make official visits.

After arriving in Ezeiza Airport, he was asked about the USSR's views on Latin America. Here is his answer: [Begin recording in Russian with superimposed Spanish translation] I can tell you that a lot of attention is paid to the Latin American situation in the speeches made by our leaders and the documents released by our party. I can assure you that the Soviet people are very much concerned over Latin American events. [end recording]

Kalin made other statements through his translator at the Ezeiza Airport. Among other things, Kalin said that on the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Communist Party greeted the Latin American peoples who are fighting against imperialism and oppression and are trying to restore democracy.

As regards Argentina, he said that relations are very good and that the democratization process is a domestic affair. All democratic processes are positive to us, he said.

Maritime Merchant Fleet Vice Minister Boris (Dunov) arrived on the same Aeroflot flight as Kalin. (Dunov) said that an increase in freight charges between the two countries would be discussed during his visit. We have come to discuss maritime matters and not commercial ties, he said, adding that we will analyze the Argentine-Soviet freight agreement. I can only say that the volume of freight is growing, (Dunov) added.

(Dunov) will stay in Argentina to review the freight agreement while Kalin will leave for Bolivia tomorrow.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES OBJECT TO SOVIET TRUCKS

PY181424 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 16 Oct 83 p 9

[Text] The Argentine Confederation of Transportation Companies [Federacion Argentina de Entidades Empresarias del Autotransporte -- FADEEAC] has pointed out that the importation of trucks for a state-owned enterprise "requires unnecessary expenditure of foreign currency" and does not "take into account the idleness of the equipment for transporting special cargo." The document issued by FADEEAC points out -- without mentioning which state-enterprise it is referring to -- that the purchase of Soviet trucks "had been made to compensate for the export of Argentine grains."

Further on, the document points out that the "private sector has purchased equipment without any state subsidies."

Therefore, "it regrets having to point out that this same government makes use of its unrestricted purchasing power to the detriment of national interest." The document which is signed by FADEEAC President Julio Vilaltella ends by requesting that "all negotiations for the purchase of trucks from abroad be suspended."

UK EXPERT DISCUSSES FALKLANDS ISSUE WITH SCHOLARS

PY141614 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (NA) -- David Watt, the director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs of Great Britain, has started a round of negotiations with former officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry and Argentine foreign relations researchers to study the present and future situation of the Malvinas Islands conflict.

Last night, Watt held his first meeting with Argentine personalities. Watt noted that while Margaret Thatcher is prime minister "there is no possibility of holding negotiations" to achieve a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

He also noted that British public opinion "does not exert pressure on the government to undertake negotiations with Argentina."

Watt met last night with Avelino Porto, the Belgrano University rector; Aldo Perez, the dean of the school for post-graduate studies; Oscar Camilion, former Argentine foreign minister; Carlos Ortiz de Rosas, a former Argentine Foreign Ministry official; and with Hugo Gobbi, a likely candidate to head the Foreign Ministry under the Radical Civic Union [UCR].

However, Leopoldo Tettamanti, one of the men mentioned as possible future foreign minister under the Peronists, excused himself from attending the meeting although he was invited.

Answering NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Watt admitted that during the meeting they discussed "the Malvinas situation. But since it was a private meeting I cannot go into detail about the specific subjects discussed, although I must admit that it was a very fruitful meeting."

Watt presides over an independent institute in charge of forming future officials for his country's Foreign Service in the fields of diplomacy and intelligence.

The British academician is visiting our country, through the granting of a visa, in response to an invitation extended by Belgrano University and the Argentine Foreign Relations Center [Centro Argentino de Relaciones Internacionales](CARI), which is a non-governmental Argentine organization.

Today Watt will hold the second of a series of meetings that he is scheduled to hold during his stay in Argentina.

A high-ranking diplomatic source discounted Watt's visit, noting that he is "a third-rate personality." The same source also denied that the Foreign Ministry had been consulted about Watt's visit.

Alluding to Peronist Party rumors which assigned a relevant role to Watt's visit, the Foreign Ministry source noted that "the Foreign Ministry does not believe in holding parallel negotiations."

Moreover, the same source denied that the Foreign Ministry will issue "any sort of communique about the visit, no matter what may result from it, since it is a personal, unofficial visit. Therefore, Watt may say whatever he wants, but the Foreign Ministry will not consider it an official visit."

Personalities who attended last night's meeting noted that Watt "does not want Argentine-British relations to deteriorate further," adding that the academician "did not bring any formula for eventual negotiations."

They also said that during the meeting, Watt was asked "how can Argentina again undertake diplomatic negotiations after 17 years of negotiations that yielded no results."

Watt noted the need for establishing specific guidelines to carry out these negotiations. He said that "these guidelines must be carefully studied and that an alternative must be sought," but he did not offer a specific alternative to solve the conflict through diplomatic negotiations.

RADICALS CLARIFY POSITION ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY142221 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1034 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (DYN) -- The national committee of the Radical Civic Union (UCR) has stated in a communique that "in view of distorted reports on the UCR position regarding the Malvinas Islands," the UCR reasserts that "from the government it will promote their recovery and final incorporation into the national territory by complying with the UN resolutions.

The UCR communique asserts that the UCR will particularly appeal to the UN resolutions urging Argentina and Great Britain to peacefully resolve the conflict which exists between them.

The communique adds that "Great Britain's prerequisite that Argentina unilaterally declare a cessation of hostilities in order for it to lift the exculsion zone must be rejected because the legal and political purpose pursued by Great Britain is to give legal status to its presence in the islands."

The UCR also said that "the two parties should try to achieve a formal cessation of hostilities by discussing the overall problem during the negotiations."

The communique adds that the "overall problem" is "undoubtedly complex and it comprises the following aspects: A mutual promise to refrain from using force, the lifting of the exculsion zone, the withdrawal from the islands of British troops and of weapons that could threaten the safety of the South Atlantic, and the promise to resume negotiations to find a final solution to the conflict in line with the UN resolutions."

LARGE PERONIST RALLIES MARK 17 OCT CELEBRATION

PY181710 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0222 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Oct (DYN) -- Today Peronism was able to mobilize nearly 300,000 enthusiastic supporters in two rallies held in Cordoba and Buenos Aires to mark another anniversary of the 17 Oct 1945 event. [date when popular demonstrations forced the government to release Peron from jail]

While presidential candidate Italo Luder was cheered in Cordoba, Lorenzo Miguel, acting president of the Justicialist Party and leader of the metalworkers union, suffered the worst setback in his political-union career in Buenos Aires.

Luder rode an airconditioned ambulance through Chacabuco Avenue in downtown Cordoba where nearly 150,000 people had gathered and where he delivered a speech amid chants and slogans endorsing his candidacy.

Widespread booing, shouts and a shower of hard objects thrown at the stage prevented Lorenzo Miguel from delivering his speech at the Velez Sarsfield soccer stadium in Buenos Aires. There was also a brawl between rival Peronist youth factions near the stage.

Luder was taken to the Pajas Blancas Airport in the same ambulance which had taken him to the official stand. The rally was regarded as a success by its organizers who estimated the turnout at more than 400,000 people.

The crowd rejected Miguel, booed him and threw pieces of wood, stones, and coins at the stage, and with their arms raised they waved him goodbye chanting "Bye, Lorenzo, Bye" and other insulting slogans. Yet they applauded Herminio Iglesias and cheered Saul Ubaldini, leader of the General Confederation of Labor-Republic of Argentina, and Deolindo Bittel, the Peronist candidate for vice president.

Simiar rallies were held in virtually all Argentine cities, but perhaps the largest one after those in Cordoba and Buenos Aires was the one in Santa Fe, which was attended by approximately 15,000 persons.

More on Peronist Loyalty Day

PY182256 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] A combination of impressive attendance figures and unruly crowd scenes with vituperative abuse and sticks hurled at Justicialist Party vice-president Lorenzo Miguel yesterday turned October 17 into a mixed day of triumph and disaster for the movement. Each of the two main rallies in Velez Sarsfield stadium [Buenos Aires] and Cordoba attracted 180,000 and 150,000 people respectively with presidential candidate Italo Luder drawing his biggest crowd of the campaign in Cordoba.

After some 90,000 Peronists had already gathered in Velez Sarsfield stadium, many waving posters abusing the military government and Luder's Radical rival Raul Alfonsin as well as union banners, the commemoration of the Day of Loyalty started formally enough at 7:15 pm with the national anthem. Shortly beforehand the U.S. flag was burned as the crowd promised the Peronists 10 million votes in the elections and an hour later Alfonsin was burned in effigy (the doll used had a bottle of Coca Cola in its hands). A reporter later reported being beaten up at the meeting.

CGT-RA Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini and Miguel arrived within minutes of each other with a thunderous ovation for Ubaldini and applause for Miguel but conspicuous silence from the Communists and members of the leftwing Peronist Intransigence and Mobilization internal line present.

The first speaker was congressional candidate Dolores Dominguez, followed by senatorial candidate Carlos Ruckauf, who told the crowd: "We've come to tell the statisticians that we're going to win the next elections." Under the next government, he continued, "the only privileged class will be children."

However, when Miguel took the floor, more than half of the constantly growing crowds burst into a chorus of whistles and catcalls while most of the rest shouted for Ubaldini. "Get out, get out," shouted Peronists as they hurled sticks in the direction of the rostrum while others left in despair. Miguel struggled on unsuccessfully with his prepared speech, which he then stopped to tell his tormentors: "We don't want traitors who've come to disrupt the labour movement, we'll only accept Peronists not Marxists." In a more conciliatory tone, he pleaded: "We're all Peronists" while announcers appealed for calm. Finally, Ubaldini restored order by saying: "As the general said, for a Peronist there's nothing better than another Peronist."

By that point Miguel had withdrawn and Buenos Aires gubernatorial candidate Herminio Iglesias took the stand, stressing the unity of a "Christian people" and "a revolution in peace." He blasted Soviet imperialistm as "the exploitation of man by the state," and "Yankee imperialism" as the "exploitation of man by man." Vice-presidential candidate Deolindo Bittel closed the proceedings with a brief speech presenting the option of "liberation or dependence."

Meanwhile in Cordoba Luder stated "to bring about social change, you need more than rhetoric, which is what one political party (meaning the Radicals) is doing, you need a broad social base, and the Justicialist movement is the only one which possesses that. Our party doesn't call for social democracy for electioneering purposes but out of necessity." He also slammed "seven years of authoritarianism" and called for "more than votes, for permanent activism on the basis of Justicialist principles." He promised that yesterday's Day of Loyalty would prove to be a watershed.

Before leaving for Cordoba, Luder announced that he had accepted offers for a TV debate with Alfonsin on October 25 and promised that the aggressive tone of political debate would "change" after the election. 3,500 Renault workers laid down their tools yesterday to receive Luder on his visit to the factory.

The Day of Loyalty was celebrated in every provincial capital. One of the largest rallies was in Santa Rosa, La Pampa, where 15,000 gathered to hear former Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero.

MONTONEROS MILITARY COMMUNIQUE DISCOVERED

PY172325 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (AFP) -- The terrorist Montoneros group, which was very active between 1970 and 1977, has announced the beginning of military actions in the forests of Tucuman Province. This announcement was found in a communique which was dropped in the bathroom of a cafe in downtown Buenos Aires.

The text of the communique was made known when rumors of the alleged existence of armed guerrillas in the forests of Tucuman, in northeastern Argentina, which became quite insistent during the past few days went undenied. These rumors were denied by the Tucuman police later on.

The alleged war dispatch signed by the National Montoneros Movement adds that they have the full support of the [passage indistinct]

The communique, issued only two weeks before the elections which will end 8 years under a military regime, points out that it is necessary to prevent the success of the [word indistinct] the fatherland traitors in the fraudulent elections through the strong unity of the Armed Forces with the Peronist people and their unions.

The forests of Tucuman Province were staging areas for the activities of the guerrilla groups of the Trotskyist People's Revolutionary Army between 1974 and 1976, which managed to control quite a vast area.

The alleged resurgence of guerrilla commands was even dismissed by politicians who, as in the case of Oscar Allende of the Intrasigent Party, stated that the national security doctrine imported from West Point needs the existence of subversion to survive; and if the threat does not exist, it is invented.

PERONIST MONTONEROS ISSUE 17 OCT COMMUNIQUE

PY181452 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Oct (NA) -- The self-styled Peronist Montonero Movement issued a communique tonight in which it states that "whichever party is elected, the movement will make every effort to ensure that it finishes its constitutional term in a peaceful atmosphere." The comminque was issued in the vicinity of the Velez Sarsfield Stadium where the Peronists are commemorating 17 October 1945, one of the most important dates of the Peronist movement.

The communique states that "in view of the next elections, the Peronist Montoneros Movement believes it is the duty of all Peronists to guarantee a massive, overwhelming turnout to repudiate the oligarchical-military dictatorship which had sold out our nation."

The mimeographed communique, which is signed by the top-ranking leader of the subversive organization, Mario Firmenich, also refers to the Justicialist movement reorganization process. The Montoneros warn that "although this process was not as democratic as all of us had hoped it would be, it must be noted that the degree of democratization reached by the Justicialist Party is a truly significant achievement."

POLLS PREDICT OUTCOME OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Navy Conducts Poll

PY171755 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Oct 83 p 17

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (NA) -- An opinion poll conducted as part of the Navy's "Operation Elections" shows that although the Radical Party presidential candidate, Raul Alfonsin, is widely preferred to Peronist candidate Italo Luder, a majority nonetheless feels that the Peronists will win the October 20 elections, the news agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS reported yesterday.

The Peronist Party received 26.5 percent of the hypothetical votes while the Radicals were preferred by 42 percent in the poll taken on October 4, the agency said.

These results indicate continued changes in voter behaviour, the agency added, since a similar Navy poll in mid-September reported that the Peronists would win 23.8 percent of the vote while the Radicals would get 32 percent. In addition, the number of people uncertain for whom they would vote has declined from 30 percent in September to 17.5 percent in this most recent poll.

A reported 2,400 people were polled in greater Buenos Aires, La Plata, Mendoza, Tucuman, Cordoba, and Rosario.

SOMOS Poll Results

PY172028 Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 30 Sep 83 pp 25, 29, 30, 31

[Summary] Argentine politics is clearly developing into a polarization between Peronists and Alfonsinists who together represent 69 percent of the voters in a recent poll. This is the first time Italo Luder pulled widely ahead in this type of survey, surpassing Alfonsin.

This is the first poll taken after all presidential tickets have been registered.

The area surveyed has been widely expanded: the Federal capital, Greater Buenos Aires, Rosario, Parana (Santa Fe), Cordoba, Mendoza, and Tucuman. The poll represents 58 percent of the citizenry qualified to vote on 30 October.

The SOMOS-A&C poll used survey methods made available by the U.S. firm Louis Harris and Associates, with which A&C is associated.

The poll, which was concluded on 14 September, gave these results for presidential candidates: Luder (Peronist Party) 39 percent, Alfonsin (Radical Civic Union) 30 percent; undecided 18 percent; Alende (Intransigent Party) 3 percent; Manrique (Federal Alliance) 2 percent; blank 2 percent; unanswered 2 percent; Frigerio (Intergration and Development Movement) 1 percent; Iscaro (Communist Party) 1 percent; Martinez Raymonda (Social Democratic Alliance) 0.5 percent; Alsogaray (Democratic Centrist Union) 0.5 percent; and others 1 percent.

Socmerc Poll Prediction

PY172100 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 16 Oct 83

[Summary] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (DYN) -- "The presidential ticket of the Radical Civic Union will win the upcoming elections with 36 percent of the votes, with 25 percent for the Peronists, according to a poll taken by the Socmerc firm which is technically headed by Raul Fernandez, and Manuel Mora y Araujo, who is a candidate for national deputy for the Democratic Centrist Union."

The Socmerc poll was conducted throughout September, and still shows 34 percent undecided. It was based on an 800-person sample taken in the Federal Capital, Greater Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario, Mendoza, Parana, and rural zones of Tucuman and La Pampa.

BRIEFS

NEW SATELLITE IMAGERY STATION -- The Air Force has opened a new station for the reception of satellite imagery on the premises of the Buenos Aires observatory in Villa Ortuzar. This station is equipped with a complex reception and processing system for the images obtained from the orbiting meteorologic satellites of the Tiros L type, and from the stationary (Gold) type satellites. Among other sophisticated instruments, the station runs a minicomputer, which processes the data received and allows for the development and enhancing of the images received from the abovementioned satellites. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 5 Oct 83 PY]

USSR'S KALIN ARRIVES IN LA PAZ 18 OCTOBER

PY190212 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Ivan Kalin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Presidium, today arrived in Bolivia for an official 72-hour visit.

Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivian vice president and president of the Congress, cordially welcomed Kalin and his entourage at the El Alto International Airport in this city.

The Soviet dignitary will meet with chief executive Hernan Siles Zuazo and will attend special sessions of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, because the main objective of his trip is to tighten the bonds of friendship between the USSR and Bolivian parliaments.

In a brief statement, Kalin said that he was pleased to be in Bolivia and stressed that his visit will help to strengthen Bolivian-Soviet friendship.

PANDO'S COD LEADER REPORTS BRAZILIAN ENCROACHMENT

PY150128 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] (Jose Justiniano), leader of Pando's Departmental Workers Federation [COD], has reported that the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] has received an official report on the penetration of Brazilian citizens into Pando Department.

During an interview, (Justiniano) said that Pando's COD submitted a document to the COB so that it could take the necessary measures.

After claiming that some Brazilian military officers are violating Bolivia's territorial sovereignty, (Justiniano) said:

[Begin recording] Pando's COD denounces before the public and the working class [words indistinct] that when we reported that Brazilian Army officers had penetrated our territory, the defense minister and some members of the Armed Forces categorically denied our report without investigating these charges. We, the workers of Pando, have proof that Brazilian Army officers have penetrated our territory. On 5 October, three uniformed Brazilian officers carrying machineguns, revolvers, ammunition, radios, and staples crossed the Abuna River toward the mouth of the (Chitamani) River in Bolivian territory. [end recording]

Further on, Pando's COD leader stated that the government should adopt immediate measures. We hope that the executive branch will adopt the pertinent measures, he said.

[Begin (Justiniano) recording] This report is already public knowledge and the corresponding organs should take action. [end recording]

Defense Minister Issues Denial

PY190014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Defense Minister Colonel Manuel Cardenas Mallo, retired, stated here today that the top Bolivian military command has traveled to the border area in the Department of Pando and verified that the reports of Brazilian military penetration into Bolivian territory are false. Civilian authorities from Pando had reported Brazilian military incursions on three occasions, and that in one of these incursions a squadron intimidated the members of a Bolivian military post. According to the defense minister, two Brazilian soldiers with military authorization had crossed our border. This is normal when we consider that Bolivian soldiers can do the same in Brazilian territory.

The top military command, which is made up of Generals Alfredo Villaroel Barja, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and Juan Munoz Revollo, commander of the Bolivian Air Force, flew over the Bolivian territory to make an aerial inspection of the area. General Cesar Vasquez Sempertegui, commander of the 6th Army Division, also participated in this task.

The Pando authorities today reasserted that Brazilians penetrate Bolivian territory constantly, especially in areas where there are great forestry, flora, and fauna riches which are pirate constantly.

COB CLAIMS GAS SALE TO BRAZIL HARMS COUNTRY

PY181923 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] will categorically oppose the looting of the natural wealth of our country, particularly the gas sale to Brazil. This statement was made by Juan Lechin Oquendo, the top COB leader, in an execlusive interview granted to Radio Panamericana. It cannot and should not be permitted that the looting of this wealth continue, Lechin said, adding that this wealth should benefit the Bolivian people.

[Begin Lechin recording] The looting of our natural wealth must not continue, as occurred with gold when its mining was granted to the (South American Plate) under conditions that were harmful to the interests of the nation, as well as with the giving away of the petroleum through the (Davenport) agreement. The COB will therefore oppose, by all means available to it, this new attempt to loot our natural wealth. [end recording]

GASOLINE SMUGGLING TO PARAGUAY INCREASES

PY142330 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The authorities and the civic institutions of Santa Cruz are concerned about the alarming increase in the past few months of gasoline smuggling to Paraguay.

As a result of an investigation, it has been discovered that 50,000 liters of gasoline are being smuggled to Paraguay through the border city of Camiri, according to a correspondent's report.

A liter of gasoline is being sold for 150 Bolivian pesos in Paraguay, while in Bolivia it costs only 25 pesos.

BANK DISAPPOINTED WITH UK STANCE ON NEW LOAN

PY190141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1946 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpts] London, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Well-informed sources in London pointed out that today Alfonso Pastore, president of the Central Bank of Brazil, informed his British counterpart Robin Leigh Pemberton about his country's disappointment over the British refusal to contribute to the new $11 billion package which the IMF is arranging to help the Brazilian Government overcome its financial problems.

Pastore arrived in London this morning within the framework of his tour through the important financial centers with the purpose of explaining Brazil's current financial situation to the international banking community.

The British Government is willing to participate in the rescheduling of Brazil's debt with Great Britain which amounts to some 200 million pounds ($300 million), but has no intention of signing the new $2.5 billion international loan proposed by the IMF.

VENTURINI'S SURINAME MISSION SEEN SUCCESSFUL

PY182215 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- The Figueiredo government is satisfied over the results of General Danilo Venturini's mission to Paramaribo 6 months ago. The main objective of the mission was to stop the Cuban influence in Suriname which, like any other neighbor country, is considered a matter of national security. In addition to political support, Venturini also took a list of subjects which could be the object of cooperation by Brazil.

A report prepared by a top analyst of the Figueiredo government indicates that Suriname, at least for the time being, seems to have been cleared of Cuban influence. Suriname's "strongman" Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse not only discarded the leftist content of the government program announced a few days after Venturini's visit, but also dismissed immediately the government figure who was most closely connected to Cuba, the people's mobilization minister, Mr Sital.

The Brazilian Government also believes that any major attempt by Cuba to influence the Government of Suriname would be prevented by lack of resources. Cuba is already overburdened by missions in Central America and Africa. Thus, it would not have enough strength for an adventure in South America. Moreover, the Surinamese people are homogeneous, anticommunist, and with no great social imbalances. Moreover, the local people have developed an appreciation for democracy and for human rights.

The assessment by the Figueiredo government shows that Bouterse has never been a communist. He became "ideologically available" when the Netherlands withdrew its aid of $100 million yearly by the end of 1982, and the United States suspended financially symbolic but politically important aid. Since the Netherlands aid, significant for Suriname's standard of living, was considered to be vital, Brazil feared that Bouterse could fall into "ideological temptation."

The offering made by Gen Venturini seems to have saved him from temptation. In Brasilia, Bouterse is regarded as a figure of a more pragmatic, nationalist tendency. He kept the Surinamese iron ore in the hands of multinational concessionaires: The Anglo-Dutch Shell and the U.S. Alcoa.

He followed this path because he arrived at a simple conclusion: Had he nationalized the iron ore, he would not be in a position to trade with it.

Bouterse is purposely trying to remain ideologically undecided. With words and gestures he maintains a certain ambiguity, in a definite attempt to make himself more valuable before the two parties: Brazil, which in this case would be representing a capitalist option, and the communist bloc which is represented in the area by Cuba.

But the Figueiredo government is certain that it is not a victim of the process prepared by the United States and in a certain degree by the Netherlands when Gen Venturini landed in Paramaribo: Bouterse would pragmatically accept the Brazilian aid but would follow his own course, remaining as a Cuban ally and marching with the leftist forces. Regardless of the ambiguity, Brasilia feels that Bouterse has understood he rules of the game: Brazil will provide the aid and Suriname will reject the leftist temptations. What seems to be definitely discarded from Paramaribo is the "Netherlands standard" of financial influence and political model (parliamentarian democracy.)

There are signs also in Brasilia that little by little the Netherlands will seek a rapproachement with Bouterse. Dutch newspapers have raised the possibility of a meeting at the United Nations, within the framework of the General Assembly, between representatives of the two countries. The other point considered to be positive is the change in the U.S. position: The Reagan administration has held back its financial boycott against Suriname in international organizations.

GALVEAS' NOTE ON IMPOUNDED U.S. FISHING BOATS

PY180009 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] (Ditmar de Souza Preto), regional superintendent of the Federal Revenue Secretariat in Belem, today received a note from the finance minister approving the measures adopted by the Federal Revenue Office against the three vessels which were captured by the Brazilian Navy when they were caught fishing in Brazilian waters.

Moreover, Minister Ernane Galveas, as an exceptional measure, has decided to lift all charges as soon as it is proven that all the pertinent fines have been paid.

The three vessels, all of which are U.S. vessels, should be released in two or three days time.

BRIEFS

BRAZIL-ALADI TRADE FIGURES -- Rio de Janeiro, 17 Sep (AFP) -- According to official statistics released today in Rio de Janeiro by the Foreign Trade Department of Banco do Brazil, over the first 7 months of 1983 Brazilian exports to ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] member countries totaled $1,160,345,000 and imports from those countries totaled $1,254,396,000. Over the same period in 1982, Brazilian exports to those countries totaled $1,648,695,000 and imports from those countries totaled $1,965,882,000. Brazilian total exports over the first 7 months of 1983 amounted to $12,280,267,000, while all imports totaled $8,648,368,000. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1109 GMT 17 Sep 83 PY]

PINOCHET ASKS OPPOSITION FOR MORE RECIPROCATION

FY182129 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] At noon today, Horacio Aranguiz was sworn in as the new education minister. Aranguiz was appointed to this post by President Augusto Pinochet to replace Monica Madariaga.

The swearing in ceremony took place at 1130 this morning at La Moneda Palace. On this occasion the chief of state made a speech in which he reiterated that once the measures regarding the political parties are approved and the parties have elected their authorities, the government intends to engage in the drawing up and enactment of other political laws with the purpose of convening the national congress ahead of the date established in the Constitution, if this is approved by the citizenry through a plebiscite. General Pinochet added that the government is willing to analyze any suggestion which contributes, in keeping with the Constitution, to the better fulfillment of its purposes.

President Pinochet also pointed out that the numerous measures adopted by the government recently, such as lifting the state of emergency, the studies of political laws and the reviewing of the problem of people living in exile, have not been duly reciprocated by those spokesmen who say they represent the opposition. The president supported his statements by mentioning the calls for antigovernment protests which incite violence and then the government is held responsibile for their tragic results.

CENTRAL BANK ISSUES REPORT ON JAN-SEP PERIOD

FY181412 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] According to a Central Bank report on the January-September period, exports are increasing, imports are decreasing, international reserves are growing, and interest rates are going down.

The balance of trade has registered an $858 million surplus during this period. Exports reached $2,923,000,000, that is, almost $35 million over the figure for this period in 1982. Imports reached $2,065,000,000, $800 million less than in the same period in 1982.

International reserves stand at $1,861,000,000, after growing by $180 million in September.

The report also shows that Central Bank holdings have steadily increased from April to September.

The balance of payments, that is, the difference between what the country has received and what it has paid, has registered a $697 million deficit.

The issuance of paper money grew by 4.3 percent in September, and the amount of money in the hands of the private sector grew by 4.5 percent; this indicates increased liquidity.

Interest rates show a declining trend as a result of the policies adopted by the bank, such as the program for the attraction of short-term deposits, and the rescheduling of internal and external debts.

COURTS ORDER MAGAZINE DIRECTOR'S RELEASE

PY181414 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Oct (EFE) -- Chilean journalist Juan Pablo Cardenas, director of the opposition magazine ANALISIS, regained his freedom today after spending 3 weeks in jail.

Cardenas has been facing charges both at a court of law and at a military court for having committed crimes against the security of the state and against the Armed Forces because of a signed editorial published by his magazine.

The Appellate Court today confirmed Cardenas' release on a 10,000 peso bail bond ($125) in the case brought against him by the government for having allegedly violated the state security law.

Later, Judge Advocate Juan Carlos Mahns also ordered his release with no bail fee in the case brought against him for slandering the Armed Forces.

BOMBS HIT SCHOOL, NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER IN CAPITAL

PY181430 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Unknown persons have hurled fire bombs at a neighborhood center and a school in Pudahuel, in Santiago.

A bomb thrown at the building of Pudahuel's neighborhood center No 2, located at 6,013 Territorio Antarctico Street, seriously damaged the building's roof and floor.

Another bomb was hurled at the building of municipal elementary school No 404, located at 6,000 Ministro Mora Street, causing slight damage. The attackers also painted subversive slogans on one of the walls.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH GROUPS HOLD PROTEST AT CNI

PY181942 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 18 Oct 83

[By Carmen Castro]

[Excerpt] At noon today a group of 80 persons belonging to Christian orders, that is, nuns, laymen, and priests, staged a peaceful demonstration in front of the National Intelligence Center [CNI] located on 1470 Borgona Street to denounce acts of torture. The demonstration was staged shortly after noon and lasted approximately 15 minutes. The demonstrators sat on the sidewalks in front of the CNI headquarters, where they sang religious hymns which demanded freedom and a cessation of physical torture.

The members of the religious organizations then unfolded a banner which read: Torture Is Carried Out Here. This banner was hung on the front door of the CNI headquarters.

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON SHIFT IN U.S. POLICY

PA172027 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Oct 83 p 4-a

["Letting Off Steam" column by Enrique Santos Calderon: "'Super K' in Central America"]

[Text] Henry Kissinger has begun his Central American mission. He will have 5 days to visit six countries and become fully acquainted with a situation which he was the first to admit he knows nothing about. He will have 2 months to prepare a long-term policy plan for the region to present to the Reagan administration. It is obvious that Reagan's trust in the ability of the former "Super K" of gringo diplomacy knows no bounds.

The commission headed by the former U.S. secretary of state is, to a certain extent, Reagan's answer to the Contadora Group, whose peace efforts Washington has never cared for. The White House believes the Contadora efforts legitimize the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government, which the United States is so actively trying to overthrow. The request that all military advisers be withdrawan from the area, a request reiterated by Colombian President Belisario Betancur in Spain, is not appreciated by Washington either.

With the appointment of a bipartisan commission for Central America -- headed by a man as important as Kissinger -- Reagan is showing that he is examining various alternatives for the region, thus appeasing liberal elements and squelching fears that he is pushing his country into a Central American Vietnam. In January, after his lightning tour through Central America -- a tour aimed at gathering information and not negotiating -- Kissinger will supposedly propose a U.S. policy for Central America. This policy should include long-term strategies in the social, economic, and political fields.

All this is praiseworthy but not too convincing. The gravity of the matter lies not in the fact that Kissinger has a sad Latin American background (he was the mastermind of Allende's overthrow, for example) and that he has been chosen to use his undeniable diplomatic talents to advise his country on Central America despite this; nor is it his wise recommendations on future policies. What is grave is not long-term, but short-term plans: Reagan's current goals south of the U.S. border.

Kissinger's trip has coincided with a notorious hardening of U.S. policy on Central America. Highly-regarded observers have said in recent weeks that they are sure what Reagan really wants in Central America is a military victory. Last month there was a clear about-face that has been characterized as "radical and dangerous": little is being said about negotiated solutions and much about military operations.

The about-face was announced on 12 September by Fred Ikle, the Pentagon's number three man. He was the first to speak of the possibility of U.S. troops being permanently stationed in Central America to "avoid an extension of the subversion being promoted by Cuba and Nicaragua."

Judging from this statement, which was widely publicized in the U.S. media, it is evident that the United States is not interested in negotiating with the Salvadoran rebels but in defeating them, and regarding Nicaragua, the idea is not just to prevent the sending of arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas, but to prevent the consolidation of the Sandinist regime.

If the current Pentagon tactics (supporting the anti-Sandinist guerrillas in Nicaragua and giving military advice to the Salvadoran Government) fail, Washington will study the idea of permanently establishing a Korean- or FRG-style military division in Central America. This would represent nothing less than the official opening on our continent of a new military front within the framework of the East-West military conflict.

Ikle's revolutions have caused increased concern among Reagan's critics because they show that since the removal of Thomas Enders as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, it is the hardliners who make all political decisions. Recent events confirm this impression: The Defense Department has announced an increase in the number of military advisers and bases in Central and South America; Washington has announced that its military presence in Honduras will be prolonged for as long as necessary; the CIA has urged the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to "win or die"; and the Pentagon has revived the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), which was dissolved 13 years ago as a result of the "soccer war" between El Salvador and Honduras.

Fifteen days ago, the State Department, as if to leave no doubt about its discarding a negotiated solution, denied an entry visa to Ruben Zamora, who has served as a spokesman for the Salvadoran opposition at the U.S. Congress and participated with Mr Stone in the famous Bogota meeting. According to many observers, Stone's mission no longer has any meaning, and there have been rumors recently that he will resign his post as Reagan's emissary to Central America.

Many people in the United States wonder if the diplomatic path has failed. They wonder if there was ever a real intention to find a diplomatic solution. In truth, all signs point to the military alternative. Washington's official public position is that the negotiations route has not been exhausted, but specific decisions indicate that this is just lip service used to permit the assumption of a more hardline position.

Under these circumstances, the visit of Henry Kissinger -- who was not authorized to speak with rebels -- looks like a smokescreen, a diversionary maneuver, similar to what THE NEW YORK TIMES called "a long-term social-economic cover to secure a short-term military victory."

Next January, the former secretary of state will present his report which, according to people who pretend to see the future, will propose some kind of Marshall Plan for Central America in future decades. Before leaving the United States, Kissinger said he was convinced that "the solution of the problems of the region demand reforms, popular participation, and economic progress." It is a shame that the one leading the parade thinks the principal requirement is bullets.

FORMER M-19 REBELS OCCUPY ECUADORAN CONSULATE

PA181915 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Pereira, Colombia, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Twenty-seven former guerrillas of the 19 April (M-19) guerrilla movement peacefully occupied the Ecuadoran Consulate in Pereira, capital of the western province of Risaralda, at noon, the police have reported.

The 25 men and 2 women who had been granted amnesty explained that they are calling the attention of President Belisario Betancur's government to the unfulfilled promises to reintegrate them into society and find them jobs.

"We demand the presence in this consulate of John Agudelo Rios, president of the government's Peace Commission," said one of the former guerrillas, who requested guarantees to prevent police intervention. "We were M-19 guerrillas and we accepted the amnesty on 9 June 1983, but the government has not kept any of the promises made to us," the spokesmen for the former rebels stated.

He added that the occupation of the Ecuadoran Consulate will end only when Agudelo Rios appears at the consulate and promises on behalf of the government to fulfill the promises made.

The Ecuadoran Consulate has been surrounded by police.

GUERRILLA GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR CUTUFI ATTACK

PA160247 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- Pictures and pamphlets released by the outlawed National Liberation Army [ELN] have confirmed that that subversive group was responsible for the attack on the Venezuelan military command post of Cutufi. The materials were sent to a television studio in the capital during the past few hours.

In its communique, the ELN declared that it carried out this action because Colombian and Venezuelan peasants living in the border area are being subjected to irregular operations by the Venezuelan Army and police, who refuse to allow the peasants either to work or live in peace.

In another part of the communique, the subversives claim that the Venezuelan Red Flag group is conducting important operations together with the ELN and other subversive groups from neighboring countries to prevent imperialism and other forces from continuing their total control of the Latin American nations.

MILITARY COMMANDER VOWS TO DEFEND INSTITUTIONS

PA141825 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Report by Monica Rodriguez]

[Text] Bogota -- The military forces have asserted they will not let the guerrillas create independent republics in Colombia as a means of preventing military activities, Armed Forces Commander General Gustavo Matamoros told CARACOL. He added that subversives do not want the troops to take action either in the rural areas or the cities. In this way, he explained, they can indoctrinate the people in order to easily obtain economic donations from them and to exert (?an almost permanent control) over the national areas. The high-ranking militaryman said that according to certain 19-April Movement documents that have been found, it is very clear that one of their most important goals is achieving total political and military [word indistinct] in Putumayo and Caqueta in order to create independent republics.

We will never let them prevent our military activities. Neither will we tolerate their intimidation of the civilian authorities, who would be left completely unprotected, Gen Matamoros added. He also recalled that Defense Minister General Fernando Landazabal Reyes has very clearly defined the military position which, according to Matamoros, all members of the institution share.

Gen Ladazabal Reyes said in Congress that there will be neither an end to the hostilities, nor a cease-fire, nor a withdrawal of troops. He added that, when Gen Landazabal Reyes addressed Congress, he said those who want a dialogue must hold it at headquarters of the brigade level or higher.

Gen Matamoros said in conclusion that in any event the militarymen will continue defending the country and its institutions.

JOINT DRUG COMMISSION FORMED WITH VENEZUELA

PA141821 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla has announced that Colombian authorities have discovered a cocaine and marijuana traffic route to Europe that passes through Venezuelan territory at Arauca and La Guajira. According to the minister, (?traffic) has begun infiltrating into Venezuela. For this reason, a commission of the two countries will be formed today to coordinate programs against the drug traffic and to analyze the damage that drug addiction is causing to the peoples of these two countires. Minister Lara Bonilla added that similar commissions will be formed before the end of this year with Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru.

OPPOSITION TO NEW SUGAR CONVENTION RAISED

PA131435 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Report by Hector Luna A.]

[Text] Cali -- Colombia has surprisingly expressed opposition to a new sugar convention unless a basic mechanism for a new agreement is approved. Hernan Borrero Urrutia, president of the National Association of Sugarcane Growers, ASOCANA [Associacion Nacional de Cultivadores de Cana], told this station that if the next meeting of the (?consensus) group for the sugar convention -- scheduled to take place next month -- has no definite result, there is no use in calling a new convention.

Colombia's position regarding a new agreement is a determining factor, since differences among Brazil, Cuba, Australia, and the EEC led to the failure of the previous meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. The EEC countries insist on an old concept calling for accumulating sugar during the first 2 years in order to give preference to (?price) security, while the other countries insist that this accumulation should only apply to those countries whose [words indistinct].

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY GROUP -- The Latin American Association of Petroleum Industry Lawyers [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Abogados Petroleros -- ALAP], recently created in the Dominican Republic with 23 affiliate countries, will be headquartered in Bogota and be headed by Francisco Ceron Calas for the next 2 years. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Oct 83 Pa]

MILITARY AIRCRAFT PURCHASE -- The government has authorized the Colombian Air Force to purchase three airplanes: two Hercules C-130's for troop transport and a Boeing 707 for rapid mobilization of the Armed Forces commanders. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Sep 83 p 3 PA]

DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER -- Maria Cristina Aitken de Taborda has been appointed new deputy health minister. She replaces Maria Teresa de Saade, who resigned. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p 1-A PA]

REPORTAGE ON SHINING PATH, GOVERNMENT REACTION

Nine Peasants Killed

PY180225 Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 15 Oct (AFP) -- The police today reported that the bullet-riddled bodies of nine peasants, some of them scavenged by birds of prey, were found yesterday, Friday, by a police patrol in Jales, a town located 28 km from the city of Ayacucho, in the Andean area of southern Peru. Police reported that the identity of the dead, who were poor peasants from the area, could not yet be determined, but it is presumed that Shining Path terrorists may be responsible for the killings.

Moreover, the director of the Investigative Police (plainclothesmen) has said that while it cannot be stated that the Shining Path organization has been defeated, some successes have been achieved in the fight against terrorism. After stressing that the organization under his command has stepped up the fight against terrorism, which is being tied to drug trafficking, by purchasing $18-million worth of new equipment, the Peruvian Investigative Police chief did not deny that the police might need foreign advisory services in order to improve the effectiveness of their antisubversive struggle.

Terrorist Attacks in Capital

PY181459 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0319 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 16 Oct (EFE) -- The terrorist organization "Shining Path" has resumed its activities in Lima after almost 3 months of inactivity. Two policemen were injured after a number of dynamite attacks, which left this capital in darkness, and an attack on a police station. The violence began yesterday evening when, in a synchronized action, the terrorists blew up three high-tension power pylons, blacking out several metropolitan districts for 30 minutes. The destroyed pylons were located in Zarate and San Juan de Miraflores. Taking advantage of the sudden blackout, four terrorists, including one woman, attacked the Peruvian Investigative Police station of Chorrillos District with bombs and machineguns. Sergeant Raul Marquez and soldier Manuel Espinoza received serious bullet wounds. The police station's windows were broken, and the facade was riddled with bullets.

In addition to this incursion, which was the most serious, the Shining Path terrorists placed dynamite charges on a bridge that links two Lima districts, but they were deactivated by the police. Other bombs were found in La Atarjea, which supplies water to Lima, and a store located on the outskirts of Lima was robbed.

Belaunde Says Terrorism 'Dying'

PY181410 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today stated here that the wave of terrorism launched by the pro-Maoist Shining Path group is dying. He noted that the entire country wants peace.

Belaunde said that the recent attacks in Lima were just the death throes of an insane movement which has been unsuccessfully attempting to disrupt the present electoral process.

Belaunde said: These are desperate actions carried out by Shining Path members because they are now aware that the entire country wants peace and, consequently, rejects all criminal attacks. The president concluded by stating that the municipal elections slated for 13 November will be held as planned throughout the country.

Villages, Military Garrison Attacked

PY190138 Paris AFP in Spanish 1523 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Ayacucho Deputy Prefect Panfilo Moreyra reported yesterday, Monday, that nine mutilated bodies of peasants killed by Shining Path terrorists were found near the town of Tablachaca, 8 km from the city of Huanta.

The provincial political authority added that some of the victims were mutilated, and that posters had been placed on their chests reading: This Is How Traitors Die; Long Live the Armed Struggle.

Moveover, police sources have reported that subersive groups seized four distant villages on Sunday in the Daniel Alcides Carrion Province, Pasco, 317 km southeast of Lima. The villages attacked were: Pivau, Chacavan, Yanacocha, and Tambopamapa, where upon controlling the people, the terrorists hoisted their flags and declared the areas liberated.

Simultaneously, another subversive group activated some dynamite charges on the Chipata Bridge, in the same zone, though they did not succeed in destroying the bridge, the source stated, without disclosing the casualties from these incursions.

Unconfirmed reports also state that in the town of Ocros, Ayacucho, some 60 terrorists attacked the garrison of the antisubversive forces and seized 73 MGT machineguns, which are used by the Marines, 20 FAL rifles, two Iztalaza war chests [cajones de guerra] and a large amount of ammunition.

The reports indicate that the attack took place while most of the police and Marines headquartered in the zone were carrying out operations outside the town. The few soldiers left guarding the arsenal saved their lives by surrendering their weapons.

AIR FORCE PURCHASES SOVIET HELICOPTERS

PY181635 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The Peruvian Air Force has just purchased 16 Soviet-made helicopters, and the Army is trying to buy infrared equipment for night operations from the FRG. This information was published in the October issue of the English-language magazine ANDEAN REPORT, which is printed in Peru.

Citing an industrial source, the ANDEAN REPORT says that the (?Elektro Spezial) -- an FRG firm which is a subsidiary of the (Phillips) company -- together with a pool of FRG companies is trying to obtain a 10-year credit for the operation. It says that the Peruvian Army has been postponing the purchase of special material worth $32 million.

The night-vision equipment is identical to that used by the Navy in antiguerrilla operations in Ayacucho. The magazine further revealed that the Soviet-made helicopters bought by the Air Force are LI-24 models.

HAVANA NOTES ARRESTS, VIOLENCE AT UNIVERSITIES

PA172348 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Richard (Webb), president of the Central Bank of Peru, has announced that the country's production has dropped in the past few years, noting that this was ue to natural catastrophes.

On another subject, the Peruvian Republican Guard entered the university campus in Huamanga, Ayacucho Department, and arrested 20 students, 2 professors, and all of the administrative personnel, whose whereabouts are unknown. This report was published in the Lima newspaper MARKA.

Other reports stated that civil guards entered Pedro Ruiz Gallo University City in Chiclayo, and as a result of this incursion two students were wounded. This act of violence took place when students were peacefully protesting an increase in transportation fares.

Reports 270 Arrests in Lima

PA181910 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Hundreds of people have been arrested in the Peruvian capital in the wake of a series of attacks that took place last Saturday. Meanwhile, the number of casualties from armed clashes in the interior of the country has not been officially confirmed.

The Peruvian civil guard indicated that last Sunday night 270 people were arrested in Lima; most of them were not carrying identification. Some 200 were later freed.

Radio reports state that three policemen were injured in an attack on the civil guard post in Lircay, Huancavelica Department, which is adjacent to Ayacucho Department.

COPPER MINERS STRIKE CAUSES GREAT LOSSES

PY181448 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0309 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 15 Oct (EFE) -- The copper miners' strike in southern Peru, which today completed its 25th day, so far has caused economic losses which amount to $27.5 million.

The striking Toquepala mine, along with its refinery, are administered by the U.S. firm "Southern Peru Copper Corporation."

The miners are demanding 50 percent of their legal allowance [indemnizaciones de ley], provided for by Peruvian law, to invest in housing.

The "Southern Peru Copper Corporation" employees, who were also on strike, returned to work after the company agreed to grant them their legal allowance every 2 years.

COLOMBIAN DRUG TRAFFICKERS ESCAPE FROM PRISON

PY151658 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpts] An intensive investigation has begun to establish the circumstances surrounding the escape of four Colombian drug traffickers from Jarapoto prison. The escapes are Colombian Air Force Major (Nelson Sierra Pastrana), retired; Lieutenants (Jairo Jimenezo, and (Leon Arana); and civilian (Oscar Sierra Pastrana). They were detained on 29 June 1983, when they were caught trying to unload more than 1,000 kg of cocaine paste from an airplane.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS DECREEING NEW CONSTITUTION

PY180221 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2149 GMT 17 Oct 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 17 Oct (EFE) -- The Uruguayan political parties are willing to "self-proscribe" if the military regime continues its actions against the country's democratization.

In the meantime, the Armed Forces and President Gregorio Alvarez today started a series of meetings which, according to spokesmen, will study the possibility of imposing a new constitution through a decree, with the purpose of fulfilling the democratization program and holding general elections in 1984.

The failure of the dialogue between the government and the political parties, which was interrupted on 5 July, would be clearly revealed if the aforementioned constitution is imposed.

Political circles insist that the measures taken against the parties, which have contributed to a greater disagreement with the military, are the result of the strengthening of President Alvarez' position within the Armed Forces which have been in power for 10 years now.

Should a constitution issued by decree be approved, the military will continue to carry out their democratization plan which forsees handing power over to the civilians in March 1985; but this will cause the political parties, which are controlled by the opposition and which as time goes by adopt a stronger position, to react.

Now the "Blanco" Party members have decided to "self-proscribe" should the decision to proscribe leader Fernandez Menendez be maintained, and the "Colorado" Party members, according to information granted by its leaders to EFE, advocating "political rights," will support them.

According to analysts, this new challenge will probably open the path for Alvarez's government to reach an agreement with the minority groups of the two parties, which have lost ground due to their support to the regime.

Among those minority groups is former President Jorge Pacheco Areco who, during the past few days, disclosed his disagreements with the majority of the "Colorado" Party, while Elbio Bagnulo, one of the party's leadership members, today announced his resignation.

More on Democratization Efforts

PY142350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0122 GMT 13 Oct 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 12 Oct (EFE) -- Uruguayan Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Boscan Hontou has said that the dialogue with politicians "is essential for our country." Meanwhile, political parties are continuing to refuse to engage in a dialogue, because they demand "concrete facts."

Gen Hontou, who has charged that political parties have discontinued the dialogue, made this statement at a time when there is growing concern in Uruguay over the future of democratic institutions.

The military has confirmed that the democratization program with elections scheduled for 1984 will be carried out. Hontou recalled today that the Armed Forces "have strictly fulfilled" their promises.

But while the Army commander in chief was giving assurances that the Armed Forces are ready to resume the dialogue, Colorado Party leader Julio Sanguinetti said in the United States that "the Uruguayan democratization process is irreversible." Sanguinetti has been meeting with U.S. officials during a visit.

Sanguinetti is convinced that President Reagan supports the democratic opening, not only in Uruguay but in the entire southern cone. Sanguinetti's political adversaries, especially those linked with the military government, criticize his contacts with the United States.

National (Blanco) Party leader Luis Alberto Lacalle is also scheduled to travel to the United States in the next few days. Lacalle belongs to the opposition faction that controls his party.

As contacts with U.S. officials are intensifying, criticism of those who approach the United States is growing harsher.

Nevertheless, the military and even President Gregorio Alvarez have insisted that "Uruguayan problems will be solved by Uruguayans," and have criticized those opposition members "who tour embassies."

FURTHER ON VISIT OF COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT MONGE

FL172054 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1845 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid reaffirmed here today that Mexico believes in peace for Central America, self-determination for the peoples of the area, security in coexistence and economic development, and in solidarity among peoples. He stated this when he received his colleague President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica.

The Mexican president received the Costa Rican president, who is on a 3-day visit, at the National Palace. In a protocol ceremony, De la Madrid reaffirmed that respect for self-determination is an indispensable element of peace, and he emphasized that Central America is a fundamental foreign policy priority for Mexico, for which have been forged instruments of cooperation that will assist with the development and economic stability of the region. He said: I am sure that we will learn to develop solutions to their problems. We believe in peace and self-determination, we believe that peace lies in conciliation in dealing with problems, and we believe in economic development and in solidarity.

De la Madrid mentioned that as President Monge is making his visit, the country is updating and reorienting its economy, but he added that first and foremost, Monge will find a people with unshakable faith who will never tire of pursuing their struggle.

President Monge said that the complexity of the crisis proves the nations' capacity to preserve sovereignty and dignity as they move steadfastly toward freedom, democracy, and peace. He stated that the San Jose Agreement, signed by Mexico and Venezuela to fulfill the energy requirements of Central America and the Caribbean, is a paradigm of cooperation among developing countries.

Monge also referred to the Contadora Group, in which nine countries are trying to achieve peace for Central America, as a demonstration of mature political responsiblity.

He agreed with the Mexican president that the conversations that will be held today and tomorrow could bring the two countries closer to maximum possible agreement on foreign policy. Monge said that the historical ties between Costa Rica and Mexico have been stronger than the vicissitudes of political events in a period of instability and change in our region. He said: I come as a friend of Mexico. He confessed that personal feelings linked him to the spirit of Mexican nationality, referring to the fact that he lived in Mexico from 1953 to 1958.

President Monge was received at the international airport by Luisa Maria Leal, Mexican ambassador to Costa Rica; Bernardo Sepulveda, Mexico's foreign minister; Joaquin Bernal, Foreign Ministry protocol director; and Marcelo Prieto Jimenez, Costa Rican ambassador to Mexico. Immediately after his arrival, Monge was taken in an official automobile to the National Palace and at 10:55 he received the honors due to a chief of state. After the speeches, President De la Madrid introduced the members of his cabinet to the Costa Rican President and his delegation.

President Monge was accompanied by: Alfonso Carro, minister of government and interim foreign minister; Fernando Berrocal, minister of the presidency; Calixto Chabez, minister of industry, energy, and mines; Armando Vargas, minister of information; Carlos Manuel Castillo, president of the Central Bank; Fernando Zumbao, Costa Rican ambassador to the United Nations; Gil de Leon, assistant to the president; and German Volio, president of the Mixed Institute of Social Assistance.

In accordance with the official program, at 1335 Monge will lay a wreath and stand guard at the Monument to the Boy Heroes, and at 1430 he will host a luncheon for President De la Madrid at the Foreign Relations Secretariat building. During the afternoon he will meet with President De la Madrid for a second time and later he will be a guest at a dinner at the Hotel San Angelin.

De la Madrid Hosts Dinner

FL180300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0030 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid reaffirmed here today Mexico's support for peoples who are fighting for their emancipation. He stated that peace in Central America should be on the basis of respect, self-determination, and non-intervention. The chief of state said that in the face of the vestiges of old colonial formulas, it is necessary to support the vindicative impulse of peoples who struggle for national emancipation. De la Madrid spoke at a dinner he hosted for Luis Alberto Monge, president of Costa Rica, who is on a 3-day state visit to this capital to promote support for Costa Rica's policy of neutrality.

The Mexican president, in reference to the Contadora Group's measures, said that ours is a struggle against time in which we are trying to solve regional problems without resorting to war. He said that there are those who believe they will find guarantees of their sovereignty in a heightening of tensions, but the true security of each country cannot be achieved without regional peace and unquestionable respect for the rights of others. He added that true independence is impossible when confrontation is practiced and when a country allows itself to be dragged into the dynamics of bipolar policy, the inevitable result of which is the reduction or the loss of its liberty.

De la Madrid indicated that today more than ever in Mexico the value of political objectivity is known to be greater than the false politics of catastrophe [catastrofismo]. Mexicans know that peoples do not negotiate their fate, and he reaffirmed Mexico's solidarity and cooperation with our region. He emphasized that in our region, the crisis has allowed us to see the true insufficiencies of the economic structure, and has revealed deep fissures in political affairs institutions. He warned that the reappearance of authoritarianism should be avoided and that the resistance of the peoples will always be greater than the obstinate interests of those who wish to dominate. He described superpower interventionism in Central America as a legitimate option [as received] and called on the international community to confront it.

There are those who labor under the misapprehension that Central American nations are not capable of self-determination or that the vindicative struggles signal an attack on the security of the region, the Mexican president stated. He pointed out that in a world of few alternatives, developing countries must urgently increase their ability to respond.

Meanwhile, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge made a public acknowledgement of Mexico's foreign policy; however, he said that under certain circumstances discrepancies could develop. The Costa Rican president's speech was characterized by its references to Mexican history, from Miguel Hidalgo, Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon, and Benito Juarez to the revolution of 1910 and the nationalization of the petroleum industry by General Lazaro Cardenas. After the meal, President Miguel de la Madrid decorated the Costa Rican president with the Mexican Order of the Aztec Eagle, grand collar grade, which is traditionally awarded to visiting heads of state. Also present at the function were the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Nicaragua, among other foreign diplomats, as well as the Mexican presidential cabinet and President Monge's party of 10.

CORRECTION TO DE LA MADRID DISCUSSION OF C.A. SITUATION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Costa Rica's Monge Arrives for 3-Day Visit," subheaded "De la Madrid on C.A. Situation," published in the 18 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page M 2, fifth paragraph, fifth line:

...against time, and it is necessary that we strengthen our negotiating capacity and gain time to solve local differences without compromising the countries and groups that are in conflict... (supplying dropped lines)

TASS, NOTIMEX SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

PM131936 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct -- An agreement on cooperation in the sphere of information exchange between TASS and the Mexican Government information agency NOTIMEX has been signed here. The document also envisages the lending of assistance to the NOTIMEX agency in training technical specialists and the mutual provision of photographic information.

PRI PRESIDENT REJECTS 'REACTIONARY PLANS'

PA141815 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 25 Sep 83 p 3

[By Juan Manuel Magana]

[Excerpt] Puebla, 24 Sep -- PRI President Adolfo Lugo Verduzco today made the following statement: Those of us who are on the side of the revolution will not permit the imposition of reactionary and authoritarian plans that would go against or twist the spirit of the Constitution. Speaking at the nomination ceremony for PRI militants who will run as local deputy and municipal president candidates in 22 districts and 217 municipalities, Lugo Verduzco said that PRI candidates must practice a new type of politics based on awareness of the people's problems and on ways to solve these problems. He said: "The people's votes depend on your commitment to this cause."

BRIEFS

IDB CREDITS -- The IDB yesterday authorized two new credits for the third phase of the project to expand the drinking water and sewer systems of the city of Monterrey. The loans granted to the Mexican Government are for $44.8 million and $16.2 million. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 15 Sep 83 p 7 PA]

HAVANA REPORTS PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO ASSEMBLY

PA151723 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The Panama Canal should always be a peaceful element in Panamanian and world developments, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella said in his annual report to the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives on 11 October.

De la Espriella stressed that Panama maintains constant vigilance to ensure that the spirit that made the canal treaties possible is complied with faithfully, and to see the treaties are the best possible instruments in promoting a policy of cooperation with all countries.

He noted that one of the main objectives of Panama's foreign policy is to complete its process of political and economic independence, in order to ensure the reversion of all installations, land, and waterways in the canal area by 31 December 1990.

DE LA ESPRIELLA REAFFIRMS 1984 ELECTIONS

PA182225 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Interview with President Ricardo de la Espriella by Manuel Santamaria Llamas; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Santamaria] I hope you will reply to certain questions that have been raised regarding your involvement with a check, related to a recent investigation by the attorney general's office. What is your reply?

[De la Espriella] Again the story about that check. I don't know why responsible persons here get involved in gossip to besmirch the reputation of others. Yes, there has been talk that I received a check covering illegal commissions in the scandalous social security case, and that I endorsed it over to my party.

Look Santamaria, I challenge those persons who claim to have such a check to publish it and let it be seen by the people. Then let two handwriting experts certify that the signature on the check is mine. If that check is made public and it is proven that I signed it, I will immediately resign from the presidency and suffer whatever consequences there may be.

[Santamaria] A last question, Mr President: On the same subject, can you reassure the people that elections will be held in 1984?

[De la Espriella] Definitely. We have set for ourselves the goal of holding elections in May 1984. On occasion we have said that we want to be sure that the Electoral Tribunal is prepared. I am keenly interested in having the tribunal prepared, so that later no one can say the elections were a fraud or that the electoral lists were not ready.

Personally, and as this nation's president, I want the necessary guarantees to be present so the elections can be clean and honest. This is my concern. But as to the question of whether the elections will be held, that is a commitment I have made to the Panamanian people.

Election Timetable Announced

PA161548 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1357 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Panama City 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Panamanian Electoral Tribunal reiterated today that elections for president, vice presidents, and legislators will be held on 6 May 1984. The tribunal announced in a communique issued here today that elections for mayors and corregimiento representatives will be held on Sunday, 3 June 1984.

The tribunal explained that the 1984 election period will be opened as of 1 December 1983, as established in Article 495 of the electoral code. It added that the period for the presentation of candidates to freely-elected posts will be from 1 December 1983 to 3 January 1984, and that the period for presentation of nominations by political parties will be from 1 December 1983 to 29 February 1984.

COMMITTEE, PAPERS COMMENT ON KISSINGER VISIT

Solidarity Group Issues Analysis

PA181911 Panama City YA in Spanish 18 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] The Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People [COPASOGUA], headed by Dr Carmen Miro, has said in an analysis document that the Contadora Group's actions have been very positive. The committee has also addressed a whole series of reflections and considerations to Dr Henry Kissinger as chairman of the U.S. National Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

The analysis document pointed out that "in seeking a nonviolent solution to the area's problems, the Contadora Group has opposed the U.S. Administration's escalation of aggression. The Contadora Group has significantly contributed to preventing open U.S. intervention to date."

Analyzing the "Kissinger mission," the Solidarity Committee stressed that: "U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been appointing special representatives and commissions in order to achieve peaceful understanding and agreements on the one hand, yet on the other hand, he has been wielding a large stick, which is most evident in the unconcealed aid given to the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua; in the war materiel supplies to the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran armies; in the military bases installed on Honduran soil; and in the open support for the bloody regimes that these armies maintain against the struggles of the peoples who seek true democracy. This clearly reveals that Mr Reagan does not want a fair, practical solution to the Central American crisis."

On the Guatemalan situation, the COPASOQUA recalled that violence in Guatemala has taken more than 100,000 lives in the past 25 years. This shows that "an injustice exists which cannot be solved through represssion":

In relation to the reactivation of CONDECA, the COPASOGUA points out that this reactivation can only be explained within the framework of the escalating aggression by the represssive forces of those countries and the United States against the Nicaraguan revolution and the Guatemalan and Salvadoran freedom movements.

Regarding the so-called elections slated for March 1984, the COPASOGUA recalled that the Mejia Victores regime is but a continuation of the forces that defeated Jacobo Arbenz' government in 1954. The COPASOGUA maintains that any electoral process makes sense only if conditions exist that really allow the participation of the entire popultion. A basic requirement is respect for life, which clearly does not exist in Guatemala.

In addition to Dr Carmen Miro, the document has been signed by the following COPASOGUA officials: Vice President Dr Alma Montenegro de Fletcher, Executive Secretary Lirio de Vasquez, and members of the board of directors Rogelio Sinan, Carlos J. Nunez, and Professor Esther Maria Osses.

The COPASOGUA document said in conclusion: "Finally, we cannot conclude without expressing our rejection of the military use to which the United States has been subjecting our territory in order to carry out aggression against brother peoples through the Southern Command and the School of the Amreicas."

Commission To Report Findings

PA161822 Panama City THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC in English 16 Oct 83 p 2-F

[Editorial: "How Soon Will Panama Receive Sorely Needed Economic Aid?" -- signed by George W. Westerman]

[Text] Chairman Henry Kissinger of the Bipartisan National Commission [said] that while it is safe to assume that his commission will make recommendations in the field of sustained economic, social, and political developments, his group was mandated only to write a report embodying the findings on their two-day visit here.

While on the isthmus, his 12-member commission held meetings with President Ricardo de la Espriella, as well as with top government officials of the area and leading representatives in the economic, political, and social circles.

Dr Kissinger first came to Panama in February 1974 to sign the principles which laid the basis for the agreements that now regulate the future of the Panama Canal. On that occasion, Panama was represented by Minister Juan Antonio Tack. That agreement, as reached by our two countries, proved "what can be achieved by free people in a spirit of conciliation, mutual respect, and good will," he stressed.

The Kissinger commission's advisory role follows a long tradition of presidential commissions that some historians say dates back to George Washington's presidency.

Political scientists point to many useful and successful reports by commissions that achieved what they set out to do, despite critics of presidential panels who say that national study commissions are created merely to "evade issues."

The Commission, which was appointed by President Reagan in July, is dedicated to the proposition that the future of all of Central America, as indeed the future of all of Latin America, should be based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, of free development of each society, democracy, economic progress, and social justice.

Kissinger said the Western hemisphere is regarded as of crucial importance for the United States, not simply for reasons of security, but it is, importantly, because here in the Americas we are dealing with societies whose people came here from similar backgrounds and are motivated by comparable convictions. In turn, he continued, Central America is geographically close to us and it is an area with whose aspirations we must be able to identify.

He noted that while the commission had not yet reached any conclusions as to programs, he realized that he spoke for that body when he said that "all of its members are spending many hours, many days on this problem because we believe in democracy, social justice, economic progress, and security."

Critics have charged the Reagan administration with paying more attention to defeating leftist guerrillas in Central America than in addressing the deep inequities to be found in that region, which provide fertile grounds for revolution anywhere.

Mr Reagan and his top aides defend U.S. policy in the region as a vital struggle to prevent leftist advance and promotion of pro-democratic rule. Between the dawning of the Alliance for Progress some two decades ago and the Caribbean Basin Initiative launched some few years ago, many administrations and many programs have been developed arousing unfulfilled expectations and inspiring considerable optimism and enthusiasm.

We have grave reservations as to just how soon will the economic aid necessary for Panama's recovery from its present recession reach the hands of the National Government now so gravely enmeshed with electoral and economic problems of a gigantic nature: a sight most distressing to contemplate.

Group's 'Best Efforts' Cited

PA181722 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 Oct 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Positive Effects of a Tour"]

[Text] The Kissinger Commission, as it was called in the countries it visited, contains members from both of the traditional U.S. parties, which have shared power for the last 2 centuries and which represent the most important and influential U.S. social, economic and political sectors.

Though they faced difficulties and took calculated risks on their important mission, even undergoing harassment from some Central American sectors that are bent on continuing the armed struggle, despite their people's extensive bloodshed, Mr Kissinger and his group have put forth their best efforts in seeking the socioeconomic roots of the area's problem, which are to be found in the offensive disparity of classes in some countries that because of their evil exploitation of the downtrodden sectors have not even earned the right to be considered "developing nations."

Mr Kissinger and his distinguished companions are not unaware that all armed conflicts among brothers derive from misery, from the lack of opportunities for the poor to attain even a half-decent standard of living, and from the hoarded wealth of insatiable minorities, all of which serve to incite great armed conflicts, which are then encouraged by extremist groups that impose their will through coercive measures that reveal basic contempt for humanity.

It is fair to acknowledge in this brief editorial that the U.S. Government has shown an interest in finding a peaceful solution to the armed conflict in Central America, which is doing further grave damage to the area's already suffering economy. We expect that President Reagan, once he receives the report of the Kissinger Commission, will initiate a new foreign policy toward Central America, intended to secure an honorable and lasting peace in which weapons will no longer be the determining factor; rather, a peace in which social justice, supported by urgently needed economic aid to create new jobs and to make the most of the area's human potential, which is now unexploited, becomes the determining factor, so that the vast natural resources of the area may be exploited to benefit the countries of Central America in particular, and the rest of the world in general.

CONTADORA GROUP TO MEET IN PANAMA 21-22 OCTOBER

FL182200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1901 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 18 OCT (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations today confirmed that the Contadora Group foreign ministers will meet in Panama City on 21 and 22 October.

The meeting of the foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela [as received] will examine both the recent developments in the Central American situation and the steps necessary to implement the commitments contained in the Document of Objectives approved in the past few days by the chiefs of state of the region's countries.

Today's communique stated that the Contadora foreign ministers called a meeting of the ambassadors from the Central American countries to conduct an advantageous exchange of information and to achieve a strengthening of the dissemination of the objectives and actions of the Contadora Group.

There will also be a meeting in Panama of the Contadora Technical Group, comprised of the vice ministers of foreign relations of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, the communique added.

The meeting on 20 and 21 October [of the Technical Group] will be geared toward defining the legal instruments and the instruments of control and verification which will lead to the effective implementation of the obligations emerging out of the aforementioned Document of Objectives.

Matters concerning border tensions and destabilizing actions which could lead to armed incidents of unforeseen circumstances for the region will receive preferential attention, the communique stated.

The Foreign Secretariat stressed that the Document of Objectives outlined by the Contadora Group on 8 September and ratified by the Central American countries constitutes a combination of principles and fundamental commitments to battle the more serious problems of the area and achieve the peace, security, and cooperation necessary for the region's social and economic development.

The document is the result of the first general political understanding signed by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua under the auspices of the Contadora Group, the Foreign Ministry stressed.

Colombia's Lloreda on Postponement

PA180414 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo today announced that the meeting in Panama of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central America in an effort to achieve peace in Central America has been postponed until next Friday. The foreign minister stated that the Central American and Contadora Group Group foreign ministers will begin a joint meeting next Friday in Panama to analyze the 21-point document that was recently presented to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The postponement of the meeting was because further information is expected concerning the latest events in Central America, Lloreda Caicedo said.

CONDECA DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET 20 OCTOBER

PA182011 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The defense ministers of the member nations of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, are scheduled to meet for the second time on Thursday, 20 October, according to Guatemalan military sources.

The ministers met for the first time on 1 October at the Santo Tomas presidential residence in Guatemala, at the invitation of General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, head of state and minister of defense.

The sources did not indicate whether the upcoming meeting will be held in Tegucigalpa or in Puerto Castilla, the site of the military training center directed by U.S. Green Berets. It is possible that General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command stationed in Panama, will attend the meeting as an observer.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT MILITARY ACTIONS

Large-Scale Operation in East

PA180321 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Oct 83 pp 3, 28

[Excerpts] According to Army spokesmen, several Armed Forces units are participating in a large-scale operation in the eastern part of the country. Their objective is to restore normality to the lives of the region's citizens, who have been threatened by the presence of extremist groups. The action is being carried out near Jiquilisco, Nuevo Eden de San Juan, San Simon, Carolina, San Jorge, Osicala, Torola, and other areas.

The zone of Lolotique, Villa El Triunfo, San Rafael Oriente, Chinameca, Jucuapa, Nueva Guadalupe, San Jorge, San Fernando, San Agustin, Intipuca, and other sectors are being swept by military columns searching for those extremists who roam through many towns in the country looking for food, supplies, money, and anything else they can take from the people. Military reports reveal that the Army is destroying a number of rebel camps scattered throughout the east.

In the are of Moncagua, Nueva Guadalupe, and San Buenaventura, government troops have dismantled a camp and confiscated a large amount of war supplies, rifles, ammunition, one 60-mm mortar, one PRC-77 radio, and seven G-3 rifles. They have also inflicted 31 casualties -- including several deaths -- according to the official report.

Armed Forces spokesman have pointed out that the rebel groups are still attacking defenseless towns, without facing the Army.

The same military sources explained that despite public assertions by the Church that the rebels use ordinary citizens as a front, mattress, shield, or dam to prevent any Army attack, the rebels, when cornered, continue to move toward areas where there are homes, stores, markets, and other defenseless settlements. They thus ensure, said the military spokesmen, that the Army will not attack them.

COPREFA on San Miguel Operation

FA190349 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador; date not given]

[Text] One hundred and twenty-four terrorist casualties have been reported during an operation in Sesori; 102 terrorists dead and 22 wounded are the result of operation "Sesori 5," which has been carried out in the area of Sesori, northern San Miguel Department.

The operation included the participation of the Cuscatlan Battalion of the 3d Infantry Brigade and the Atlacatl Battalion.

Nine vehicles were also recovered, including two jeeps and two fuel trucks that had been stolen in the area and had been used by the extremists.

The Armed Forces suffered 4 dead and 11 wounded during the fighting.

RETIRED ARMY COLONEL MURDERED 15 OCTOBER

PA152205 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1550 GMT 15 Oct 83

[By Raul Beltran]

[Text] Well-placed offical sources in the Salvadoran Army have confirmed that Colonel Ricardo Alfonso Menendez, retired, age 55, was murdered this morning.

According to the latest information, five well-armed young men were waiting for him outside his home at about 0830 [1430 GMT]. Eyewitnesses have reported that the colonel was shot by the five men while he was heading for his car parked in front of his home on San Antonio Abad Street in the Las Rosas neighborhood. The five men had taken up positions nearby.

Colonel Menendez was a retired Salvadoran Army officer. Throughout his military career he occupied a number of minor posts, the last being with the National Police. Following his retirement from the Armed Forces, he worked in the Protocol Department of the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry.

A small search operation is being conducted by police and members of the Army near San Antonio Abad. According to preliminary eyewitness reports, the killers fled toward San Salvador Volcano in a red car.

AUXILIARY BISHOP CRITICIZES RADIO HAVANA

PA172227 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Oct 83 pp 3, 28

[Text] Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, yesterday condemned the falsehoods broadcast by Radio Havana and accused the station of engaging in manipulations that do not contribute to the achievement of peace in El Salvador, but instead promote hatred and more violence.

He said that the radio station is unconditionally at the service of the leftists, but this does not give it the right to lie or quote him on things he never said.

The prelate issued this statement yesterday during the Sunday homily at the Metropolitan Cathedral. The bishop said in part:

"We cannot build peace on manipulations and lies, like the ones Radio Havana has frequently used when referring to the Sunday homilies in this cathedral. The fact that this Cuban radio station is unconditionally at the service of leftist groups does not justify it twisting our words to the extent of quoting us as expressing their own viewpoints. However, you all know what is said here and what our intentions are. We do it with the desire to contribute to the achievement of peace."

There were approximately 700 persons listening to the homily, and the rebuke expressed by Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez was warmly applauded by the congregation.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY SCORES TRADE UNIONS

PA180445 (Clandestine) Radio National Sovereignty in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpt] As tranquillity returns to the Salvadoran countryside, FMLN terrorists are bringing turmoil back to the capital. These terrorists have formed trade unions, which the Labor Ministry allows to operate. The leaders of these trade unions are disguised criminals, who are trying to turn a simple labor conflict into a political conflict, and then into an armed rebellion.

These labor leaders are well-known FMLN commanders, who hold their meetings at the headquarters of the General Confederation Trade Unions, CGS, to plot against the Salvadoran people. Here they meet with leaders of the Committee for Salvadoran Trade Union Unity, CUS, which is nothing but a bunch of opportunists; of the Salvadoran Workers Nation Union Federation, FENASTRAS; and of the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation.

The FMLN is compromised of the Communist Party; the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP; the National Resistance, RN; and the People's Liberation Forces, FPL.

The single Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions, FUSS, was formed by the Communist Party's terrorists [passage indistinct].

The FMLN has ordered the FPL's assassins to kill labor leaders that disagree with them.

FENASTRAS is controlled by the terrorists of the RN, [words indistinct] and (Augusto Mario Cabrera). But the useful fools are the members of the Central Organization of Salvadoran Workers, CTS, who think they can handle the communists, and who are giving support and lending their headquarters to the terrorists of the FMLN.

The FMLN claims that there is no freedom in El Salvador for labor organization; but what more does it want, if they are organized under all the trade unions in the country? The communists are demanding the abolishment of Decree 544, so they can kidnap factory managers and demand a 100-percent wage increase. The FMLN is holding rallies and putting out propaganda to encourage a mass rebellion.

FARABUNDO MARTI ON U.S. MILITARY 'INTERVENTION'

PA182200 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The fascist high command has turned over the strategic and tactical control of the war to U.S. military advisers.

The Yankee advisers [words indistinct] the dictatorship's troops to the battlefront. With justifiable contempt, our people have seen them giving orders to troops of the National Commission for the Reconstruction of Affected Areas, CONARA, in San Vicente. Neither the presence of the advisers nor their military training activities have managed to restore the morale of troops suffering constant defeats.

These elite troops that have received tactical training from U.S. advisers have been assigned to guard the sugarmills of the millionaire oligarchs. In carrying out these duties, they have lost all their offensive capacity, and our revolutionary military forces are preparing to attack them at any moment. Assigning elite troops to guard the coffee plantations only means that the military tactics of the United States and the fascist high command have failed against our revolutionary military offensive throughout the country.

This is the reason no one pays any attention to Reagon when he sends Kissinger, Weinberger, Wallace Nutting, and Richard Stone on fact-finding missions, not to mention the U.S. secret agents and spies who are sticking their noses into all the public offices of the dictatorship. We do not believe in what Reagon says, when his defense secretary and envoys of death come here to try and implement in the midst of the dictatorship's defeat their military interventionist plans against our country and the rest of Central America.

All our people are prepared to fight against the intervention of the U.S. imperialist government. All our people are prepared to struggle for social change, the right to own the land, and the right to work. We are carrying weapons because we chose peace and love and freedom.

REBEL STATION REPORTS UNGO REMARKS IN CHICAGO

PA172005 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo has told the U.S. Peace Council meeting in Chicago that the key to ending the war in our country is to be found in the White House, the seat of Ronald Reagan's government, but that all the maneuvers which he has promoted for an alleged negotiated solution have only been clumsy efforts to deceive the public.

Meanwhile, leaders of the U.S. Movement for Peace reiterated their call to pacifist forces to seek a political solution to the Central American situation.

The Reagan government has not yet demonstrated a responsible attitude in the face of initiatives for dialogue proposed by our revolutionary forces to form a government with broad participation in which democratic, patriotic, and progressive sectors are represented.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI ON MILITARY ACTIONS

High Voltage Towers Destroyed

PA150423 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Attention, attention: (Rogelio Godinez), our correspondent at the central front, reports that on the night of 13 October, four high voltage towers were destroyed on the northern trunk road near the town of Aguilares.

The entire northern area of the country's central region was left without electricity. Onward, FMLN fighters, the dictatorship's troops have once again demonstrated their low morale. They did not show up [words indistinct] on the Pan-American Highway. New battles are ahead, and the dictatorship's troops are trembling in their barracks in every garrison in the country. The "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign is advancing, and new Army positions are [words indistinct].

Ambush Near Tecoluca

PA160425 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Yesterday at 0845, our forces ambushed an army truck loaded with soldiers and national guardsmen headed for Tecoluca. The enemy vehicles was caught by surprise near (Hachicinco) canton. In the ensuing 30-minute battle, the enemy suffered many casualties. However, we were unable to determine his exact losses.

This operation forces the lying Press Committee of the Armed Forces, COPREFA, the High Command, and the advisory corps to swallow their claims concerning the success supposedly achieved by the defeated Conara plan.

Western Front Actions

PA182240 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The Feliciano Ama Western Front is participating in our "Independence, Liberty and Democracy for El Salvador" political-military campaign.

Here is a report sent by our correspondent Santiago Lopez from the western front on new actions by our guerrilla and militia forces in Santa Ana.

At 2230 on Sunday, 16 October, guerrilla squads harassed the civil defense posts [words indistinct] a carton in the jurisdiction of the city of Santa Ana.

The paramilitary members of the civil defense are responsible for many of the abuses committed against the civilian population.

On 15 October, the intrepid people's militias sabotaged a powerline and destroyed several telephone poles along the road from Santa Ana to Metapan.

On 10 October, our units carried out sabotage operations against powerlines on the road from Metapan to Santa Rosa, in Santa Ana Department.

From 5 to 10 October, our militias and other fighting units carried out intensive armed propaganda among the population of the cantons of (Yavito), (Chacalcuano), (Boruta) [words indistinct] all in the jurisdiction of Metapan, Santa Ana Department.

This is how the "Independence, Liberty and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign is advancing on the heroic Feliciano Ama Western Front. This is how the people's liberation war is advancing.

RADIO VENCEREMOS ALLEGES MILITARY ATROCITIES

National Guard Murders, Thefts

PA141351 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] From San Sebastian, in San Vicente Department, we have been informed that the criminal National Guard and elements of the civil defense have committed crimes against the defenseless population of San Sebastian.

The National Guard cowards stationed in San Sebastian, San Vicente Department, are responsible for various crimes, including the murder of Elida Cornejo and her two children, 16-year-old Godofredo Cornejo and 14-year-old Gertrudis Cornejo.

Besides these crimes, the National Guard has been stealing cattle from peasant families in that town. We have been informed that so far the National Guard has stolen 225 head of cattle from humble peasants in that area.

Candelaria Massacre

PA170409 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Colonel Napoleon Calito, commander of the Atonal Battalion, has committed new crimes against the civilian population in Candelaria canton, in the San Jorge jurisdiction of San Miguel Department. Attention: Here is the list of the 12 persons massacred by the Atonal Battalion: Eduardo Granados, 32; Jose Fernando Granados, 11; Ana Granados, 16; Maria del Carmen Granados, 8; Sofia Gonzalez Rivas, 40; Isabel Hernandez, 60; Felipa Cisneros, 25; Miguel Hernandez, 45; Jeremias Cisneros, 20; Andres Rivas, 40; Prudencio Saravia, 30; and Elmer Martinez, 30.

One day Calito and the Atonal Battalion will have to face our revolutionary forces. Then, they will not escape as they did so cowardly in Meanguera.

HAVANA REPORTS HEAVY ARMY CASUALTIES IN SESORI

PA141311 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] FMLN forces have inflicted many casualties on the U.S.-trained Atlacatl Battalion during fighting in Sesori, San Miguel Department. The clashes took place shortly after troops from that counterinsurgency battalion committed various crimes against civilians in San Antonio, whom they accused of collaborating with the guerrillas.

Other clashes took place in towns in San Miguel and Morazan Departments in the last few hours, but nothing is known about their outcome.

Cites Venceremos on Battles

PA141952 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the Voice of the FMLN, has announced that FMLN columns have inflicted numerous casualties on an Army patrol ambushed on a stretch of the road between San Martin and Suchitoto near the Salvadoran capital. The source added that the rebels made incursions into zones near Guazapa Hill and erected barricades in various places along a long stretch of the Northern Trunk Highway. On that same highway, they rendered useless several electrical posts and cables.

According to the regime's sources, some 8,000 armed troops have been deployed to zones in the departments of San Vincente, Chalatenango, Usulutan, and Morazan in an operation launched to find the rebel positions. The army launched this counterinsurgency campaign over a week ago, but so far it has been unsuccessful.

Other reports note the intensity of the fighting in Sesori, Nuevo Edan de San Juan, and San Gerardo in San Miguel, where in the last 72 hours the rebels have repeatedly defeated the troops of the dictatorship's special battalions.

For its part, the Baltimore newspaper THE SUN said that the FMLN has retaken the military initiative in the civil war in El Salvador. According to the paper, in the first days of October the Salvadoran guerrilla forces have launched the most important attacks against the army's positions since the war began in 1979. The newspaper stressed that during this time the FMLN has occupied dozens of towns while maintaining its supremacy in the major areas of conflict in 7 of the 14 Salvadoran departments.

According to the paper, the guerrillas' superiority is now so evident that they move openly in trucks, wearing new uniforms, and carrying radios and other logistical equipment seized from the Army.

Reports Occupation of Ozatlan

PA151749 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] FMLN forces have seized the town of Ozatlan in Usulutan Department after heavy fighting in which they inflicted several casualties on the enemy. The rebels also captured 14 prisoners and seized 30 rifles, 10 handgrenades, and more than 1,000 cartridges.

The Salvadoran insurgents destroyed an electric power substation near Ozatlan that supplied electricity to areas of Usulutan and San Miguel Department.

On Friday, intense battles were being waged in areas of Morazan, San Miguel, Chalatenango, and San Vincente Department. Two youths were shot and killed by paramilitary bands in El Delirio, San Miguel Department.

Notes Successful FMLN Campaign

PA161856 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] This week, the FMLN's forces successfully continued the "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy" campaign that was initiated in September.

According to rebel station Radio Farabundo Marti, since this campaign began, the guerrillas have either killed or wounded over 1,000 army troops, taken 181 prisoners of war, captured a large amount of weapons and ammunition, and damaged 4 helicopters and a Dragonfly A-37 plane.

At week's end, practically all of eastern El Salvador is without power as a result of the destruction of several high-voltage towers. Heavy fighting is currently taking place as the regime's troops try to dislodge the guerrillas from the area around Carolina, San Luis de la Reina, and Sesori.

According to other reports, the insurgents have reappeared in Chalatenango Department, where the Army has just completed a cleanup operation.

Cites *Venceremos* on Cuscatlan Action

PA172003 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Nineteen soldiers died during an ambush carried out by rebel forces on the Coastal Highway, Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, has reported. The patriotic radio station has also reported on recent rebel raids against Santa Cruz Michapa near Cojutepeque, capital of the central Department of Cuscatlan. These actions are a part of the "Independence, Liberty and Democracy for El Salvador" military campaign begun in September. This campaign has cost the Army more than 1,000 casualties.

HAVANA ON RADIO SOVEREIGNTY, BATTLE REPORTS

PA181939 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The rebel Salvadoran station Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that the Atonal Battalion, which was specially trained by the United States, killed 12 peasants in a counterrevolutionary operation last week in Candelaria canton, San Miguel Department. The station added that crimes of this sort are part of the tactics used by the Salvadoran regime's Armed Forces, which massacre civilians because of their inability to defeat the guerrillas.

The rebel radio also reported that the transmissions of the so-called clandestine station Radio Sovereignty, which calls itself the voice of the death squads, confirm the despair of the Salvadoran oligarchic military regime in the face of the guerrillas' advances. Radio Sovereignty has told the foreign media stationed in El Salvador not to report news broadcasts over Radio Farabundo Marti and Radio Venceremos, and accused the workers and students at the National University, which is under military occupation, of belonging to the rebel organizations.

Other reports say that guerrilla detachments control part of the highway that connects San Salvador and Suchitoto and that is near El Salvador's most important hydroelectric plants, while the Army has sent new military units to the country's eastern department, where the insurgents have occupied many villages in the past few days.

GUATEMALA

NEWS DIRECTOR'S RANSOM PAID, RELEASE EXPECTED

PA170115 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2239 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 16 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The family of kidnapped newspaper director Pedro Julio Garcia awaited his release today after paying an unspecified ransom. A family spokesman told the news media that Garcia would probably be freed today now that the ransom has been paid. He declined to reveal the amount that was demanded or paid.

FAR OBTAINS PUBLICATION OF ANTIREGIME MANIFESTO

PA182041 Paris AFP in Spanish 1847 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Oct (AFP) -- The Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) of Guatemala today obtained the publication of a manifesto which states their conditions for the release of the sisters of former President Efrain Rios Montt and the current head of government, Oscar Mejia Victores.

The FAR indicated that the kidnappings of the two women -- Marta Rios de Rivas and Celeste Mejia, widow of Velasco -- were carried out on 2 June and 10 September "in an attempt to rescue alive three companeras," an attempt which has been unsuccessful thus far. The names of those three persons are Yolanda Uriza, Lucrecia Orellana, and Angela Ayala who, according to FAR, were captured by the Army on 24 March, 6 June, and 13 June, respectively.

After citing the motives for kidnapping the two women, FAR outlined its stand "in the face of the interventionist escalation of Ronald Reagan's government in Central America and the Guatemalan Army's role in it." The two-page published manifesto indicated that "the maneuvers of the Reagan administration in Central America are aimed at direct intervention by the United States in the area" and added that "the de facto Government of Guatemala receives aid from the U.S. Administration."

The FAR stressed that in this country, "which is experiencing an economic, political, and social crisis," the revolutionary movement, "far from disappearing, is growing and advancing more each day, with the participation of the masses."

PGT REAFFIRMS MEMBERSHIP IN URNG REBEL GROUPING

PA131535 Managua International Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City -- The Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] has reaffirmed its decision to fully join the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity] -- to which it does not currently belong -- in order to help stop imperialist intervention and defeat the Guatemalan military dictatorship. The URNG comprises the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization, and the Guatemalan Labor Party with its leadership nucleus [Partido Guatemalteco con su nucleo de direccion].

COURTS REVIEW CASES TRIED BY SPECIAL COURTS

PA131945 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City courts are studying several requests made by people who were sentenced by special courts. They are asking for the benefits of the amnesty law and a review of their cases. Judicial sources reported that the courts are analyzing each request and will subsequently decide if they have to review the entire case or if they can apply the amnesty issued by chief of state Mejia Victories.

These courts are also reviewing writs of habeas corpus for people who were sentenced but are missing. It was reported that the relatives of these persons are demanding to know their whereabouts. Judicial sources noted that the Supreme Court has requested information from various civilian and military jails throughout the country concerning the whereabouts of people were tried by special courts and have now turned up missing. The Supreme Court is involved in these efforts at the request of relatives of people who have disappeared.

HAVANA ON PEASANT LEADER MISSING SINCE 27 AUG

PA132003 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] A bulletin of the Guatemalan External News Center charges that (Jose Saturnino Pajarito Uzen), executive director of the Foundation of United Farmers of Chimaltenango Department, is still missing. He was violently taken from the foundation's offices on 27 August by military forces.

The bulletin indicates that the Guatemalan peasant leader was imprisoned in La Alameda, Zone 3 of Chimaltenango, where he was held incommunicado and tortured.

The foundation is involved in the purchase and distribution of land for poor peasants in Guatemala's central high plateau.

HONDURAS

HAVANA CITES SOCIALIST LEADER'S CHARGES

PA151920 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Marco Virgilio Carias, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Honduras [PSH], has charged in Mexico City that the main objective of the Honduran Government is a war against Nicaragua in accordance with instructions received from the United States.

In a news conference, Carias said that on the one hand the Roberto Suazo Cordova regime appears to maintain a position in favor of peace, but on the other hand it is very probable that the plan to attack Nicaragua will be implemented in 1984.

The Honduran political leader indicated that his country's government is increasingly being pushed toward a war against Nicaragua because of constant U.S. pressures. He added that this idea has not been carried out because of the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

The PSH secretary general said increasing tensions between Nicaragua and Costa Rica could result in the latter requesting help on the basis of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, and in this way, Washington would have the necessary cover to justify the dispatch of troops.

Carias said that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to the region is directed at disguising the essence of the U.S. warmongering policy.

HAVANA NOTES LEFTIST CRITICISM OF SUAZO CORDOVA

PA090447 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The Honduran University Movement of the Revolutionary Left [Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria Universitaria de Honduras] has described President Roberto Suazo Cordova's latest request for additional U.S. troops as reflecting a subservient attitude and constituting an act of treason against the nation.

During a visit to the general headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces that are taking part in the Big Pine II military maneuvers, Suazo Cordova said that he favors new U.S. military exercises in Honduras.

He also boasted that the recent reactivation of the Central American Defense Council was an initiative put forward by the Honduran regime, and expressed satisfaction with the fact that President Ronald Reagan has reinstated the United States in its position as world leader, which -- he said -- has been particularly noticed in Central America.

Carlos Oseguera, president of the revolutionary movement, criticized Suazo Cordova's statement, saying that the Honduran authorities are promoting an exaggerated anti-communist and warmongering propaganda campaign while ignoring the people's grave economic and social problems.

HAVANA ON DISAPPEARANCE OF ARRESTED STUDENTS

PA122203 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The Federation of Secondary School Students of Honduras has charged that Carlos Espinoza, its secretary general, has been missing since his arrest in Tegucigalpa 2 days ago in the wake of student demonstrations. Espinoza was arrested after students at the Luis Bogran Technical Vocational Institute demonstrated to protest arbitrary measures taken by school principal Isabel Trapero, whose resignation they demanded. It has also been learned that two other students were also arrested on Monday and that their whereabouts are also unknown.

According to the Honduran Human Rights Commission, 19 people have disappeared in Honduras since President Roberto Suazo Cordova assumed power.

NICARAGUA

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY RALLY

Cites Internal, External Enemies

PA181600 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, and the Sandinist People's Militia and defense minister, yesterday presented AK rifles to members of the Commander Domingo Battalion, which is composed of Monimbo and Pancasan residents.

At "17 October" Square at a rally commemorating the seizure of the Masaya barracks, Commander Ortega stated that internal enemies must be fought with the same energy as external enemies -- the Somozists and the CIA. The defense minister said: The imperialist economic aggressions we are enduring are part of a military strategy. We will use stagecoaches and even walk, if necessary. Ortega stated: We will push forward regardless of poverty and limitations, and we will not yield to threats, even if we have to pay with our lives.

Commander Ortega referred to priests who, shielding themselves with religion, launch campaigns against the Patriotic Military Service. They are not true Christians; they are not like Gaspar Garcia Laviana, Commander Ortega noted. Humberto Ortega said that these kinds of priests have such a degree of Christianity they refused to hold a mass for Almengor Asuncion Ortiz, who fell 6 years ago. This refusal was rejected by the people, who shouted slogans such as "They will not succeed."

Commander Ortega said at the rally to commemorate the 6th anniversary of the attack on the Masaya barracks that 54 counterrevolutionaries have been killed in the past few days.

Later, Defense Ministry spokesmen gave details on when and where the enemy suffered their casualties. On 13 October, 2 EPS soldiers and 25 counterrevolutionaries died in Sukapin, 30 km west of Puerto Cabezas. On 14 October, 15 Somozists were killed in El Koon 24 km west of Bismuna. On 15 October, one EPS member and six counterrevolutionaries died in Santa Lucia, 4 km north of the San Juan River.

Denounces Seabees in Honduras

PA181941 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Yesterday, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], denounced the arrival in Honduras of a U.S. naval unit known as the Seabees, which specializes in preparing landing operations.

At a ceremony, attended by more than 3,000, commemorating the sixth anniversary of the seizure of the Masaya barracks, Ortega said that the imperialist aggression against our country will be intensified this week. Commander Ortega made this statement at the 17 October Square:

[Begin Ortega recording] In view of the Yankee aggression we are facing, we must act daily to increase the strength of our organized people. It is obvious that we must be better organized today than we were yesterday. The struggle now is not only against the remnants of the Somozist Guard -- and there are still a few thousand in Honduras -- and the forces of traitor Pastora in Costa Rica. The current struggle is against the economic, military, and ideological war waged by U.S. imperialism.

Only with superior organization, from the military point of view, will we be able to guarantee achievement of the economic and social goals that must be accomplished if our country is to eliminate poverty and the difficulties that the Yankees, the Somozists, the traitorous bourgeoisie, and the reactionary clergy brought to Nicaragua. The poverty we are enduring right now is the result of yesterday's exploitation. And who exploited us yesterday? The Yankees, the Somozists, the traitorous bourgeoisie, the reactionary clergy, and the guards, of course. [end recording]

Havana Cites Ortega on U.S. Troops

PA181946 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Commander Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan defense minister, has charged that U.S. engineering troops have been stationed in Honduras.

During a commemoration held in Masaya on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the attack on that city's barracks by the FSLN, Ortega said that the Seabees have a secret base in Honduras between Puerto Castilla and Trujillo.

DANIEL ORTEGA FLAYS U.S. IN SOBERANIA INTERVIEW

PA180428 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The latest special edition of the SOBERANIA magazine carries an interview with Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Replying to a question from SOBERANIA director Freddy Balzan regarding the threat made by the counterrevolutionaries that they will attack Mexican oil vessels transporting the fuel that Mexico sells to Nicaragua, he said he has no doubt that this is an act of international terrorism. He added that we can hear how the [name indistinct] and the VOA present their friends, who receive special treatment: Adolfo Calero Portocarrero and Edgar Chamorro. Commander Ortega added: We know that the VOA and President Reagan have termed these criminals defenders of liberty.

Commander Ortega explained that the U.S. Government has approved covert operations and that the U.S. Senate recently approved an additional $19 million for CIA actions against Nicaragua. We know these funds are for the forces led by these two men: Calero and Chamorro. Ortega added that if these forces, among other things, decide to act against Mexican oil vessels bringing oil to Nicaragua, we should not mistakenly believe this is a unilateral action. We can clearly see the CIA's hand in this. It was the CIA that decided to attack Nicaragua's oil supplies.

Commander Ortega noted that this should be interpreted not only as an attack on Nicaragua, but should also be seen as an attack on Mexico. We can understand the CIA's attitude toward Mexico, since Mexico has always shown concern over the Central American problem, over achieving understanding in the region, over promoting dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua, and has now assumed an active role in the Contadora Group.

Commander Ortega stressed that it should be clearly stated that the United States is bringing terrorism and trying to make terrorism legal in the region, and in so doing is expanding its attacks beyond the Central American region.

LEADERS GREET HONECKER ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

Bayardo Arce

AU131406 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Oct 83 p 8

[Greetings message from Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on GDR National Day]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker!

On this day, as your people, your party, and government are celebrating the 34th anniversary of the GDR, allow me to convey, through you, our most fraternal revolutionary greetings on behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, our membership, and the entire Nicaraguan people.

Since its foundation, the GDR has been successfully following the path of socialism for over three decades.

In the course of its existence, the GDR has fully confirmed through its development what was publicly declared at the hour of its foundation: that the birth of this new state would herald a new era in the history of Europe.

Our Sandinist Front and the people of Nicaragua are firmly convinced that today, more than ever before, the peoples of the world are aware of the fact that on that 7 October a German state appeared on the world map that had on its banners not war but peace, not hatred among peoples but friendship. For the first time there is a German state with which its people can identify with a clear conscience before themselves and the world, a state whose people are free from exploitation and suppression.

By renewing our wishes for much successes for you, your government, and party and for all the GDR people, I convey fraternal greetings.

Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Commission, National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Daniel Ortega

AU131529 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Oct 83 p 8

[Greetings message from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and chairman of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, on GDR National Day]

[Text] His Excellency, Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

On behalf of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan people, I convey to you fraternal greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the GDR.

We express our best wishes for the prospering of your big country and the happiness of the honorable people of the GDR as well as for your personal well-being.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Commander of the revolution and chairman of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

HAVANA REPORTS JUNTA COMMUNIQUE ON DEFENSE

PA151754 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Nicaragua announced today that it is formally requesting several countries to supply the military means necessary to defend the country's coastlines and airspace in view of the new escalation in U.S. aggression. This was revealed in a communique released by the government junta, read by coordinator Daniel Ortega over a national radio and television network. Ortega denounced the growing U.S. involvement in the attacks being perpetrated against Nicaragua with boats, planes, and military personnel, which have virtually surrounded Sandino's land.

The Sandinist leader also reported a new act of sabotage against the oil facilities at Puerto Sandino, and noted that the U.S. firm ESSO has stopped leasing vessels to transport crude to Nicaragua.

The communique contains nine points that seek to marshall resources in view of the escalation in U.S. aggression, including increased fuel rationing, guaranteed food and clothing for the Sandinist People's Army, and greater efforts to meet strategic production objectives.

Other aspects of the nine points include bringing the infantry reserve battallions and territorial militia forces up to strength, improving defense plans, saving capital and, at all costs, preventing the enemy's creation of a domestic front in Nicaragua.

Ortega pointed out that all U.S. attempts to occupy Nicaraguan territory and to declare it liberated have failed. In fact, the mercenaries used for that purpose have been forced to flee into Costa Rica and Honduras.

The communique noted that the CIA is regrouping and mobilzing the Somozists, deploying Honduran military battalions along the Nicaraguan border, and further committing the Honduran Army in acts of aggression with the promise that the U.S. military might is prepared to provide direct support, if necessary.

In view of this situation, the government junta called on the Nicaraguan people to defeat all invaders, whether Honduran or U.S. military forces.

The communique was released throughout the country at the time Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, is in Managua and on the eve of a visit of Henry Kissinger and the bipartisan commission for Central America that was appointed by President Ronald Reagan.

HAVANA CITES TORRES ON ANTI-SANDINIST PLANS

PA151919 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the political section of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], has said in Managua that the Nicaraguan Government must ration resources, particularly oil reserves, because no one can ignore the fact that the country is at war. Whwle distributing 9,000 hectares of land to peasants in Rio San Juan Department on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the seizure of the San Carlos Garrison, the Sandinist leader said that Nicaragua will continue to confront U.S. aggression and continue to fight even if it is blockaded.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, he added, has assumed control of the leadership of the country's enemies and has armed them with airplanes and armoured vehicles.

Torres said that the plans of the counterrevolutionary forces include an attack on a Costa Rican town, after which the EPS will be blamed for the attack, thus creating tension between the two countries.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION AGAIN POSTPONES MEETING

PA150028 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Once again the meeting of the commission that will draft the electoral law has been postponed. This is the second time the meeting between the commission and the political parties has been postponed. No reasons were given for this postponement. We are gathering information regarding this.

Today's meeting between the State Council's electoral commission and the Socialist Party's political commission has been postponed. The meeting has been scheduled for today to discuss the electoral bill.

POLITICIANS DEBATE RIGHT TO USE STATE FUNDS

PA132206 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The leaders of the political parties comprising the Patriotic Front of the Revolution analyzed the recent increase in counterrevolutionary activity during last night's edition of the "Political Debates" program broadcast by Radio Noticias.

(Salomon Calvo Arrieta), leader of a new political organization known as the People's Authentic Social Christian Party [Partido Popular Social Cristiano Autentico], participated in the program by calling to ask if any measures will be taken against those political parties which use state resources in the elections that have been announced for 1985. Reinaldo Payan of the FSLN and Lombardo Martinez of the Independent Liberal Party answered his question. Let's listen to the discussion.

[Begin (Calvo Arrieta) recording] This is (Salomon Calvo Arrieta), lawyer and notary public. As a nIcaraguan citizen, I deplore the incidents which took place in the city of Corinto and condemn that terrorist act. I would like to ask the FSLN representative if the electoral law calls for sanctions against those political parties which use the state's economic resources for their political propaganda? That is my first question. The second question is: Will the Patriotic Front of the Revolution and the democratic parties be on an equal footing during the electoral campaign? How will that equality be guaranteed?

[Payan] It is obvious that these questions are addressed to those of us who represent the FSLN. I will answer your first question. The State Council formed -- with the delegates of the various organizations represented there -- a commission that is working on this electoral law and the regulations governing the activities of political parties. This commission is working both on the electoral law and on the regulations I mentioned. However, it has not yet finished its work. Its task involves a great deal of discussion, and it would be premature to say if they will include sanctions agianst political parties which use state funds for their propaganda. We must wait and see the final results of this commission's work.

Regarding the Patriotic Front of the Revolution and the political parties, they will compete under equal conditions in the elections scheduled for 1985. I reiterate the FSLN's will to maintain political pluralism in Nicaragua. The political parties may seek the presidency, as this is the very nature of all political parties.

[Martinez] I would like to answer your question concerning sanctions against political parties which use state funds for their political propaganda. I would like to tell you that this is party of the political struggle in Nicaragua. I recall that the Patriotic Front of the Revolution voted to accept the article of the political parties law which states that all political parties and organized groups may seek to govern the country. This was a victory for those parties competing with the Patriotic Front of the Revolution.

Regarding the use of state funds by Nicaraguan political parties, I can give (Dr Calvo Arrieta) many examples of countries, such as Italy, where both the Communist Party and the Christian Democratic Party use state funds for their propagnda. This is also the case in France and Great Britain. We could organize things here in such a way that only those political parties which favor the revolutionary process, seek the consolidation and integration of the masses into theproductive process, and work for the nation s well-being could use state funds for their ideological propaganda. However, the right to such funds is part of both the political struggle and the right to protest against any political party. It is all within the framework of the political pluralism present in this county. [end recording].

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE INTERVIEWED BY COSAS

PY171812 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 6 Oct 83 pp 44-47

["Exclusive" interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge by Soledad Miranda; "in Central America" -- no date given]

[Text] [Interviewer's introductory statement] My 1/2-hour interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge took place when he was preparing his trip to Europe and attending to the matters of a country that is doing its best to produce as much as it can in a war situation. During the interview, which took place 1 day before the attack against the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, Tomas Borge referred to the Nicaraguan Government's relations with the opposition, and particularly to the foreign aggression against his country. According to the Managua government, the foreign aggression consists of armed actions by former Somozist guards along the northern border, Eden Pastora's activities in the southern part of the country, and the actions by the Governments of Honduras and the United States.

"We are capable of resisting even a direct intervention," Borge said referring to the actions of the U.S. Army. He added that they could even repel an attack by all the Central American armies against the Sandinist government.

Borge, a politician and soldier, is not particularly fond of being photographed out of uniform. "I would not like the people to belive that I had stopped fighting," he said. However, a few seconds later he said that he continues to be the same child that dreamed of many things and would feel happy when his dreams materialized.

As regards the Chilean situation, which was being discussed a great deal by the Nicaraguan press when the interview took place, Borge said: "The Chilean people deserve a better situation. I am sure that their struggle will contribute to an improved situation, the restoration of democracy, and the development of new forms of political expression."

[Question] The slogan "They shall not pass" is a bad precedent in world history. Why was it chosen to confront Nicaragua's present situation?

[Answer] Yes, the slogan "They shall not pass" was a cry of the Spanish people in a battle they should have won. This cry is now perhaps a way to reassert our rights. The slogan "they shall not pass" was included in a beautiful poem by the Nicaraguan writer Gioconda Belli which was turned into a song by Nicaraguan musician Carlos Mejia Godoy. At any rate, if this cry did not represent the victory of the Spanish people, but rather the coming to power of fascism, in Nicaragua it will represent a historical reassertion of Spain's legitimate right to be the master of its own destiny.

[Question] But this cry only represents a hope and not a convinction that nobody will in fact pass...(Borge interrupting)

[Answer] The Paris Commune did not represent the victory of the proletariat, but other peoples were successful where the Parisians failed. So the defeats of peoples are only transitory, and so I believe that the Spaniards' slogan "they shall not pass" is still a living and universal message.

[Question] There is a mood of impending invasion here... do the country's officials believe that it may come to pass?

[Answer] There is an invasion, a massive invasion if the presence of thousands of armed men can be understood as such. This is an aggression in which thousands of former soldiers of the extinct National Guard are taking part, as are other elements who joined them out of their personal discontent with the revolutionary process. There is a massive invasion which can still grow larger in quantitative terms. This is expected to take place as early as next week, but it still will not represent a danger to the revolutionary power, although it may pave the way for an escalation by the strategic reserves of the Honduran Army, whch is managed by the imperialists, and it may even raise the real possibility of a direct U.S. aggression.

[Question] What is Nicaragua's true capability for resisting an intervention of that kind?

[Answer] We can resist even direct aggression...This is not a rhetorical assertion, because what would in practice happen here if the United States intervened with its Marines? I will not bring up historical precedents on direct intervention which were not successful from the military standpoint in Nicaragua. I will just resort to our own logic, without any reference to the Vietnamese experience. Tens of thousands of soldiers will have to land and be supported with military supplies far superior to ours: aircrafts, armored cars, long-range cannon, fire power appropriate to the capitalistic development of the United States, which has already proven its effectivness. In the last resort, however, technical means are not all that effective in fighting a popular war. From the strictly military standpoint, the infantry and its tactical capability will be valuable. It is difficult to occupy a country where the people are armed. There is an experience which is worth mentioning, that of the Dominican Republic, where the United States landed 40,000 soldiers, along with those of other Latin American puppet governments, including Somoza's National Guard. They confronted a practically disarmed people, who put up a heroic resistance but could not compete because of the limited development of subjective conditions of the Dominican popular movement.

In Nicaragua, we have foreseen all possibilities, we have successfully confronted the counterrevolutionary activity aimed at triggering a civil war. The counterrevolution did not intend to occupy Jalapa, but Managua, and yet it was not able to take over the smallest border town among those included in its strategic plans.

We are technically prepared to take on the Honduran Army, and even all Central American armies together. This is to say that we have superior fire power and military capability as far as infantry, armored cars, and artillery are concerned in Central America. In other words, the prospects for a military victory over Nicaragua are nil.

It is true that we do not have much of an Air Force, but in a Central American war, we will be attacked on our land, which will give us the advantage of popular political support, knowledge of the terrain, and preparation.

A direct U.S. invasion could at first occupy some cities, control some territorial sectors, but what about afterwards? How will the United States face up to hundreds of thousands of armed people who will have control of practically all the national territory, hitting at any time and under any circumstance? If U.S. tropps move in large units, they can be ambushed in any place, if they move in small units, they will be overwhelmed. So we have a contradiction here between the possibility of occupying and the possibility of dominating our country. The national resistance will make domination impossible, and there will be suspicion even in the air the occupying soldiers breath. We have calculated all this. So, should an intervention come, national territorial sectors occupied, and a puppet government installed, international pressures and changing conditions in international politics will force the United States to leave that puppet government alone, providing it only with arms and funds. What then? Could that puppet government survive daily confrontations with people who have tasted power and have arms in hand?

[Question] Honduras' Foreign Minister Edmundo Paz Barnica argues that the Nicaraguan military power constitutes an aggression against his country; that Honduras is being attacked.

[Answer] What that gentleman says sounds strange. They make room for aggression; allowed the [former Somozist] guards to organize in their territory; their troops attack our borderss.... and they say that we are dangerous. What a strange logic. We bury the dead and they make the accusations. More than 1,000 Nicaraguans have died as a result of that criminal policy. We are not talking about a funeral procession to pay homage to four fallen combatants; we do not have the chance to pay all the homage our brothers deserve, because their number is so large that we can only have collective memorials. .. and they say we are a threat....

Is there any sense in not bulding up our defense in the face of that aggression? We have developed our military capabilities only and exclusively because we are the target of aggression. So, this gentlement Paz's [Peace in Spanish] philosophy is not one of peace. His philosophy is trying to turn Nicaragua into a barroom, a Bar-nica, to the taste of U.S. imperialism, which w l to cater to its interests.

[Question] The question is that Minister Paz Barnica sees the Nicaraguan military might as an element of subversion in the whole area because of Nicaragua's solidarity with the Salvadoran guerrillas...among other things.

[Answer] Yes, we are in solidarity with the Salvadoran people, and we wish them victory This is absolutely correct.

[Question] Do you provide them with arms?

[Answer] That is another problem. We have recently stated that we no longer want to continue arguing about whether it is true or not that we are sending arms to the Salvadoran revolutionaries. For a long time we have demanded that evidence be produced, but it never has been. We grew bored requesting that evidence, and so we decided to enter into the arena of negotiations. In view of that accusation, we proposed to hold discussions, provided they were conducted on a two-way street, without traffic lights.

[Question] Regarding the situation of Nicaragua in the area, the peace proposal announced on 19 July looked like a retreat from former government positions on its international relations.

[Answer] It is not a retreat. It is another step in our peace policy. Retreat is not the proper word; audacity is the word, because our positions are today more audacious than yesterday's and less audacious than tomorrow's.

These points are nothing but parts of a political and diplomatic offensive. Nobody speaks of defensive positions. I am saying that an offensive is carried out in stages, as parts of a process. At a given time we decided to adopt a particular form of negotiation. Since we are interested in real negotiations, not in mere talks, we disclosed our viewpoints about the possibilities for negotiations, and about the concrete form of negotiating. Perhaps we will make progress in this arena tomorrow.

[Question] The opposition says that were there democracy in the country, external aggression would not exist...

[Answer] Why then is there no aggression against Paraguay? Why not against Haiti? We have aggression here only because we have a revolutionary democracy.

[Question] What does that mean precisely?

[Answer] Revolutionary democracy is one that his gone beyoned formal limits. We know that democracy means in many Latin American countries: democracy on paper, in demagogic declarations, with lies, a figleaf to deceive the people, a smokescreen to cover up the exploitation of the people in the continent. Ours is a virtually direct democracy. The fact that we have armed the people is the best demonstration of a superior form of democracy, because had the Nicaraguan people been against this revolution, they would have easily, with arms in hand, eliminated the government or denied its existence.

[Question] The State Council is one of the institutions representing democracy in the country. Therein all political parties participate, but the reorganization the council has undergone resulted in hegemony by the Sandinist Front. This isn't democratic...

[Answer] Different groups and different parties are in the State Council. It was just to give that image of monopoly in decisionmaking that some of those parties quit the council. But this is just a transitory phase, and we have been quite generous because the quota of representation does not reflect the popular support of the organizations participating in the council. This situation will be elucidated through the 1985 electoral process, which will apportion the representation quotas on the basis of the popular support of each organization.

[Question] It isn't clear yet who will be elected...

[Answer] The form of the elections is not clear, it has not yet been discussed. But a government will be elected, one representing the interests of our people.

[Question] Commander Humberto Ortega has said that the revolution will be re-elected...

[Answer] No. Revolutions are not elected, they come into being to stay.

[Question] Others say that this is a betrayed revolution, because the originally announced principles of ideological pluralism and a mixed economy have faded....

[Answer] We have ideological pluralism here...ask Monsignor Obando and the PSC [Christian Social Party] president, who live to hold conventions and make declarations. There is ideological pluralism here inasmuch as there are lines of thinking opposite to ours going undisturbed through the streets. Pluralism exists here in the form of 12 political parties.

What have we betrayed? The original scheme we had talked about was much more radical than the one we implemented. The thing is that some people think that the revolution we launched wasn't intended to be a real revolution. This is a fundamental mistake. We set out to bring about a revolution, and this is exactly what we have been doing. This has been our design from the start.

[Question] You did not pose as socialists during the war against Somoza, but there are many signs today that socialism is in the country's future....

[Answer] The early pronouncements by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] were much more radical than current pronouncement. Just read the writings by Carlos Fonseca.

[Question] Does that indicate that as a process develops, its leaders become more calm, less passionate?

[Answer] One must do at each moment what that moment calls for. Today, the moment calls for the defense of the fatherland and for the development of politico-ideological perceptions by the Sandinist Front.

[Question] President Reagan has said that it was his sacred duty not to allow the existence of another Marxist country in Central America...what is your duty?

[Answer] The duty of all Latin American revolutionaries is to put an end to imperialism. Reagan's duty is to oppose the revolution, and ours is to strengthen it. And to strengthen it we must struggle until the total destruction of imperialism.

Each people make their own revolution. Each triumphant process is a contribution to struggle against imperialism. School children in this country know that revolutions cannot be exported, that they are born in the conditions prevailing in that location. So, the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution was one of our contributions to the struggle against imperialism, and its consolidation today is another fundamental contribution.

BORGE: CUBA TO CLARIFY CONTACTS WITH ARDE

PA151643 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1615 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Cuban President Fidel Castro has promised Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge that he will issue a communique to clarify the contacts that the Cuban Government has had with the anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE).

On his return from several European countries, Borge indicated that the Cuban Government had told the Sandinist leaders about the content of its talks with ARDE's representative, but said that the FSLN Directorate considered "the ARDE proposals insincere and not serious."

The interior minister indicated that the FSLN "will never be an accomplice to the traitors and enemies of the revolution, which is why it has not held a dialogue with ARDE." ARDE is led by Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero."

Anti-FSLN Group Opposes Contacts

PA160329 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] A group known as Recovery of the Original Nicaraguan Revolution, which opposes the Managua government junta, has expressed its disagreement with the negotiations allegedly underway with Cuba. The group's representatives, Alfredo Cesar and Leonel Poveda, declared that their organization has serious doubts about the secret negotiations between Eden Pastora, the Cuban Government, and the Nicaraguan dictatorship. Cesar and Poveda also expressed their group's unfavorable attitude toward the recently adopted compulsory military service law.

The dissident leaders pointed out that the negotiations will have a negative impact on any democratic dialogue. If there are to be any talks, they added, they should concern the withdrawal of Cubans from Nicaragua.

According to Cesar and Poveda, Nicaragua's domestic situation cannot be negotiated with Cuba. After 23 yars in power, Castro has not been able to improve the situation in Cuba. They affirmed that Pastora's negotiations with Cuba work against democratization in their own country.

The news has stirred up concern among all sectors, particularly when Nicaraguans are trying to rid themselves of a new dictatorship. It is imperative that this negative element be clearly and promptly explained, the leaders of the recovery group concluded.

BAYARDO ARCE ADDRESSES SOCIOLOGISTS CONGRESS

PA161234 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] The 15th Simon Bolivar Latin American Sociology Congress, which ended here last night, states in its Managua Declaration: We fully identify with this beautiful effort to produce social change and we hold that this process is irreversible.

More than 400 Latin American sociologists met for 5 days to discuss 123 papers on the subjects of economic monopolies, the imposition on our countries of economic patterns based on dependence, and U.S. aggression against our nations, particularly against Nicaragua.

The sociologists expressed their condemnation of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua and emphasized the desire of the Nicaraguan Government and people to achieve peace.

The Congress' closing ceremonies were held last night at the Tepel Movie Theater. Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN's Political Commission, presided over the event. Bayardo Arce reaffirmed the Sandinist Government's interest in holding talks with the Honduran and U.S. Governments, and added that the Nicaraguan Governments has no army to defend itself from the people.

Here are Arce's statements:

[Begin Arce recording] The changes that have taken place in Nicaragua are primarily the result of the development and outcome of a domestic situation, although its ramifications have to a certain extent affected traditional patterns of exploitation and injustice in Central America.

However, the Reagan administration has used these changes as a pretext for engaging in hostilities and aggression against a nation that has independently undertaken the transformation of its society and history.

Imperialism attempts to justify its policy of harassment and its despicable efforts to isolate our country from the international community by pointing to Nicaragua's process of independence and national reconstruction. On the basis of our process of reaffirmation of Nicaraguan sovereignty, imperialism seeks to justify a policy based on resurrection of the obsolete practice of McCarthyism, and gunboat diplomacy.

The autonomous process of consolidation of Nicaragua's political regime cannot justify an attempt to impose a political regime on our country that is like those of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, or Costa Rica. This is fundamental. Every country has the right -- and the international community has the duty to respect that autonomous and independent right of peoples and nations -- to choose its own political, economic, and social systems.

In his speech to the 400 sociologists who attended the 15th Simon Bolivar Latin American Sociology Congress, Bayardo Arce said that it is important for Central America to put a halt to foreign intervention in Latin American affairs. We cannot continue to allow war to be imposed on us as our modus vivendi, the revolutionary leader said. He also noted that mutual destabilization between Honduras and Nicaragua must be rejected, stressing that our aggressors will be defeated, even if they are the most powerful in the world.

In closing, Bayardo Arce said that Nicaragua will never be one of Mr Reagan's strategic frontiers.

Havana on Congress' Results

PA151448 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The 15th Latin American Sociology Congress, which will close in Managua, Nicaragua, today, analyzed the existence of a Central American syndrome in the United States that is identical to the Vietnam syndrome. The congress said that it is Washington's pathological policy that affects U.S. security, not the Central American situation as the Ronald Reagan administration claims.

A report on this topic says that one of the many factors that led the United States to develop this syndrome within its own people is the lack of specific and real proposals for Central America. The extensive analysis of the Central American situation says that the so-called Kissinger Commission for the region was created to keep the Central American syndrome out of the upcoming U.S. electoral campaign.

In another report, two Cubans, Santiago Diaz, director of the Center for American Studies; and Elena Diaz, from the Center for Economic and International Research, presented important ideas on the U.S. international banking system and on the huge Latin American debt.

This report demonstrated that for every dollar recieved by the region's countries between 1975 and 1982, 68 cents were earmarked for the payment of taxes and interest. This means that the ability to pay the debt with current revenues from exports has long since failed to be a real alternative for Latin America.

EPS OFFICER: SOMOZIST OPERATIONS 'NEUTRALIZED'

PA160016 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Sandinist People's Army has dealt heavy blows to Somozist task forces operating in the mountains of Matagalpa and Jinotega and has forced them to withdraw to Honduras.

This was announced yesterday by Commander Javier Carrion Cruz, chief of the 3d Military Region, following his meeting in Matagalpa with Langhorne Motley, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Carrion Cruz told newsmen that the operations being conducted by the Somozist murderers in Matagalpa and Jinotega have been thwarted and neutralized.

GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR 'PEOPLE'S DEFENSIVE WAR'

PA170201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2319 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 16 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaraguan Government sources said today that the country is preparing to wage a "peoples' defensive war" because it is facing the prospect of continued rebel attacks from beyond its borders.

The leftis government in Managua is still convinced, following talks yesterday with the special commission sent by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Central America, that Washington is ready to escalate its undeclared war against the Sandinist regime, the sources added.

These same sources, quoted by the local news media, revealed that Kissinger had suggested that the Nicaraguan Government postpone the Sandinist revolution and replace it with some form of democracy approved by the United States.

The sources pointed out that the Sandinists have interpreted this idea to mean that there will be no peace until Nicaragua accepts Washington's proposals.

SECURITY MEASURES PLANNED TO PREVENT SABOTAGE

PA182006 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Strict security measures are to be effected in factories and other working centers in Managua. The Sandinist Central Organization of Workers [CST] has announced the adoption of precautionary measures against acts of sabotage and attacks on working centers. Allan Chavarria, CST national propaganda secretary, said that the measures will be adapted to the characteristics of each working center.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What precautionary measures will the CST adopt to prevent acts of sabotage and attacks on plants and factories?

[Chavarria] We met on Sunday at noon with the secretaries general of CST branches in the various departments, and we instructed them to concentrate vigilance on strategic economic targets and to update civil defense plans in all factories. In addition, we asked them to work in coordination with the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], the Sandinist Police, and SINACOI [Sistema de Prevencion Contra Incendios -- Fire Prevention System] and to see to it that civil defense, firefighting, first aid, and all other such brigades are prepared to take action in working centers. [end recording]

CERDA SAYS THOUSANDS REGISTER FOR MILITARY SERVICE

PA181638 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Captain Federico Cerda, chief of the EPS [Sandinist Peoples Army] Organization and Mobilization Department, said yesterday during a news conference that young people between 17 and 22 registered en masse during the first 10 days of October at political and administrative offices of the Patriotic Military Service, SMP, operating throughout Nicaragua.

Capt Cerda said that the newly enlisted young people belong to various religions, adding that more than 50,000 young Catholics had enlisted, as had Protestants, evangelists, and members of the Pentecostal Church.

Capt Cerda said that members of revolutionary mass organizations as well as members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordination Board, and rightist labor unions -- such as the Nicaraguan Workers Federation and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, among others -- have also gone to SMP offices.

Capt Cerda said that because of geographic distances, his office does not yet have a report on how many young people have registered at various SMP mobile and permanent offices in some rural areas.

Capt Cerda criticized negative propaganda launched against the SMP. He said that not all those who are now registering will be called next year to active military service, since enlisted people will be classified according to their economic, political, and family situations.

Capt Cerda urged young Nicaraguans who have not yet registered to go to the nearest SMP office in order to become a true patriot ready to defend our nation's sovereignty.

TANA OPENS MEETING FOR PEACE, NONINTERVENTION

Agee on U.S. 'Warmongering'

PA181629 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Former CIA agent Philip Agee has said that the U.S. Government is provoking an armed conflict in Central America because, while it professes respect for the Contadora Group's document of objectives, it has so far shown no change in its warmongering policies.

Agee arrived in Managua this weekend to attend today's solemn hearings of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, which will meet at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center from 17-19 October.

Agee added that the majority of Americans oppose the aggressions against Nicaragua and reject the counterrevolution's attempts to destroy the Sandinist Revolution.

President Criticizes U.S. 'Aggression'

PA180455 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Guillermo Toriello, president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, headquartered in Managua, has asked the world's progressive and revolutionary forces to use every means to stop U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

At the opening of TANA's meeting for peace and against imperialist intervention in Central America, Toriello denounced the escalation of the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, which is being carried out, Toriello added, with the complicity of the Honduran and Salvadoran regimes and the tolerance of some Costa Rican government officials.

Toriello said that as part of the plan the U.S. Government has sent its fleet to blockade the Nicaraguan Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The presence of the U.S. fleet in that zone is an insult to the sovereignty of the Central American countries, Toriello said. Finally, he said that peace is the right of all countries, as well as self-determination and full sovereignty.

'INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY' ON KISSINGER COMMISSION

FL181922 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

["International Commentary" with Oscar Ferrer and Javier Rodriguez, Havana Domestic Television Service journalists]

[Text] [Ferrer] Today's commentary is going to deal with the recent trip that the U.S. Bipartisan Commission, headed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, made throughout Central America and Panama.

Kissinger received from President Reagan some months ago the mission of obtaining a consensus regarding support for U.S. policy in Central America.

The Kissinger Commission, so-called by Western press agencies because it is headed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, returned to Washington on Sunday after its 1-week trip to Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

At the conclusion of its tour, already back in the U.S. capital, Kissinger indicated, although he did not want to give a detailed report on his trip, that this congressional commission had obtained valuable evaluations and information.

Javier, it must also be pointed out that Kissinger also indicated that it is possible to achieve peace in Central America. Although this is a reality, although it is not too far from reality, it is an incomplete assertion, because that peace has not been achieved in Central America because President Ronald Reagan's U.S. policy insists on the survival of the Salvadoran regime and on an escalated conspiracy against the Nicaraguan authorities. In other words, Kissinger is representing precisely the government that is placing obstacles in the path of a solution to Central America's problems.

[Rodriguez] For better clarification, it would be interesting, at the beginning of this analysis, to recall the reasons that led President Reagan, or that motivated President Reagan, to create this commission, which is headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

In the first place, the commission was created in order to try and dampen the ever-increasing criticism regarding U.S. warmongering in Central America that is being heard in the U.S. Congress. In view of the fact that Congress would not grant that decisive consensus you were talking about, a consensus for the support of that warmongering policy, for the approval of loans for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, and for continuing to grant millions of dollars in aid to El Salvador, then, this maneuver was started, that is, the creation of a bipartisan commission that would tour Central America to analyze the existing situation in that region and outline, or give advice, on a future U.S. policy for Central America.

This was one of the objectives in creating the commission. Undoubtedly, the other objective, therefore, was for external consumption; that of confusing, or trying to confuse, international public opinion regarding the Reagan administration's true attitude toward Central America. In other words, to try and convince people that negotiations are being held while real and true aggression is being carried out against the countries of Central America.

During the course of his trip, Kissinger met with the governments that are the allies of the United States, the authorities that are allies. He listened to economic petitions -- of course, economic petitions for large amounts of money -- and there were a lot of economic petitions.

These economic petitions are logical due to the difficult social and economic situation that is currently being experienced by Central America. And of course, he also listened to petitions for military aid, for an increase in military aid.

And, Kissinger was also in Nicaragua. There he heard a crowd of 100,000 persons that gathered in the plaza that faces the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center, where he met with Nicaraguan leaders, who firmly outlined the Nicaraguan people's position regarding the aggression under which they are currently being subjected. An aggression that is organized, directed, and funded by the CIA. Therefore, what are the results? What are the initial conclusions of this commission? In addition to the Kissinger statements that you mentioned, he said something more on his return to Washington. He stated that more military aid was needed for the Central American countries. Of course, he was referring to Washington'a allies in the region. And he also brought up the old thesis regarding security in the region. In other words, Kissinger stated that economic aid was necessary, that something must be done in this sector although not very much, he clarified, because they are small countries. By saying this he discriminated against the Central American countries, because he said that a lot of money was not necessary to help them, but yes, he said, that the problem of regional security must be taken into account, including military aid to the military regimes of the region.

In other words, not a lot can be expected from the conclusions, nor a logical evaluation, of this commission that has just concluded its tour. No help can be expected for economic development, no substantial aid for the economic development of the Central American countries. There appears to be no intention of alleviating the terrible social situation that is being experienced by those countries, the problems which derive from unemployment, a lack of hygiene, and a lack of education. The evaluation appears to be that of reaffirming the thesis that the region is of vital importance to the United States, where U.S. security must be defended to the utmost and that this can be basically achieved with more military aid, in other words, with more weapons, advisers, and, of course, with more aggression, with more plans for aggression.

I believe that this is the first conclusion that the famous Kissinger Commission has arrived at, or at least, the conclusion that its president has arrived at. At least, this is according to the statements he made on arrival in Washington and which indicate that nothing can be expected from this group.

[Ferrer] Yes, Javier. And it is interesting to point out that President Reagan created this Kissinger Commission at a time when, in July of this year, he announced that he was sending U.S. naval units to patrol all of Nicaragua's coasts and at a time whem military maneuvers began on Honduran territory, precisely very close to the border with Nicaragua.

At the time of its creation, the Kissinger Commission was criticized in the United States itself and it was indicated at the time that the study of those political options that was to be carried out by this commission in Central America was a measure directed at gaining time for carrying out Reagan's military policy in the region.

It can be concluded, based on events during the course of the past few months, that this is a correct assertion, because while the Kissinger Commission has dedicated itself to delving into the political motivations regarding the region's situation, it is well known that the situation in Central America has been characterized by an increase in U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran regime, and by the escalation of the conspiracy that has been organized and financed by the CIA in support of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution.

[Rodriguez] Well, it would be interesting to point out that, as I have explained, Kissinger visited Nicaragua for only 9 hours. He did not want to make an extended visit to Nicaragua. While he was there, and as I have already explained, he heard the clamor of the population that had gathered in the Cesar Augusto Silva Plaza. Now, what was Kissinger's reaction to this popular clamor? And of course, to the firm proposals that have been made by Sandinist leaders? Well, on his arrival in Washington, he said that, basically, in Nicaragua the Sandinist leaders had explained their ideas very stridently. In other words, the popular demonstration, the gathering of the masses, that demonstrated popular support for the Sandinist revolution, was only a demonstration of stridency for Kissinger.

Of course, no reference was made to the serious situation that has arisen from the ever-escalating aggression against Nicaragua, which escalated just before Kissinger's arrival with another attack against Port Sandino, against the Port Sandino oil pipeline. And, as we all know, there was an attack against Corinto a few days ago. The storage tanks were blown up. Therefore, it is impossible that he was referring to this, because it is definite that the CIA and the U.S. Government itself are behind this plan for economic destabilization, which has now been brought forward in its implementation. But, he even demonstrated contempt regarding the position of the Nicaraguan people who were demonstrating in a public park. For Kissinger, the Nicaraguan people only demonstrated stridence.

[Ferrer] Yes, Javier. You indicated some minutes ago the economic aspect and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's evaluation of it during his tour through Central America. It must be pointed out that Kissinger, in statements to the U.S. ABC and CBS television networks, said that the commission that he heads will recommend the granting of a limited amount of economic aid to some Central American countries, limited aid due to the fact that they are small countries.

Kissinger also termed as exhorbitant some of the petitions that the commission received during its recent Central American trip, specifically that of Costa Rica, which asked for $10 billion over the next 10 years. Kissinger admitted that the commission will most probably approve only small increases in aid, although he did not specify whether this aid will be made in money, products, or in military assistance, such as the aid that has been given on other occasions.

The needs of the Central American countries are huge, as we all well know, and the economic contribution, which, according to this commission is going to be very small, is not even going to remotely resolve the very serious problems of the region.

[Rodriguez] Of course, it is not only that the region has very serious problems. Really and truly, why is it that the Central American countries are experiencing this situation, from the economic and social viewpoints. Basically, and this is known throughout the world, because of the exploitation by the large U.S. transnationals of the national resources of those countries and because of the political oppression that has been promoted by U.S. Governments, and precisely because of this there has been a lack in implementing a normal and just development, which these countries could have undertaken if they had received aid from the United States and not the U.S. fleet.

This is why the verbiage that Kissinger used when expressing his ideas during the commission's trip and on his arrival in Washington is the same old verbiage -- in other words, the verbiage of Reagan -- but it is rather more tortuous and more deceitful.

He is asking the Central American countries to abandon their positions. He is asking the Nicaraguans to disarm. He is asking the Salvadorans to stop fighting. And in exchange he is only offering to maintain the current status quo, to maintain the current system of oppression, which has led the Central American countries to this terrible situation. I believe that these commissions are commissions for maneuvers, commissions for creating confusion, which will definitely not deceive anybody anymore in Central America or in Latin America.

[Ferrer] Yes, Javier. And to conclude, we can point out that this commission will submit a report to the U.S. Government in January 1984. It must be pointed out that the report to be submitted to President Reagan will be in line with the important objectives that the U.S. Administration has for Central America, which up to the present time have been those of supporting the genocidal regime in El Salvador, of trying to overthrow the Sandinist authorities in Nicaragua, and, of course, of preserving U.S. interests in Central America. And this has been today's International Commentary. We thank Comrade Javier Rodriguez for participating and we thank you for your attention.

FAR COMMENTARY ACCUSES U.S. OF USING CONDECA

FL181625 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Oct 83

[FAR and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] Washington's attempts to internationalize the conflict in El Salvador, attack Nicaragua in a combined effort with the military machine of the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA], and make a great show of force in the region could become a boomerang, capable of provoking the failure of the erroneous area policy of the Reagan administration

Not happy with the disastruous results of his unjust war against the people of Farabundo Marti, the Yankee ruler has stepped up his bellicose support for the puppet regime of Alvaro Magana, is increasingly involving the Honduran Government in the conflict by transforming Puerto Castilla into a training base for the antiguerrilla struggle, and is encouraging other allies to make their contribution to this crusade against freedom and independence.

Likewise, the U.S. President is involved in a task to which he attributes great importance, the renewal of the CONDECA military alliance -- a dusty mummy which emerged in 1964 at the initiative of the Pentagon to threaten the peoples and, especially, to attack the national liberation movements. This military scarecrow against the peoples, whose use today could lead all of Central America into war, includes troops from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, and Costa Rica and goes against all peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the region's progressive forces.

Durina a CONDECA meeting held at the end of last month, it was made perfectly clear that in renewing this interventionist apparatus Washington is seeking institutional support to continue its war against Nicaragua, which so far has been developed with mercenary forces formed by counterrevolutionary bandits, traitors, and antisocial elements paid by the CIA.

It must be pointed out that the CONDECA resurgence coincides with a phase of bitter fighting in El Salvador, where the regime is demonstrating it is incapable of continuing to defend itself despite an escalation of the aggression against Nicaragua, which is being subjected to air and ground attacks and even an incipient naval blockade that could intensify in the future, as well as massive Honduran-U.S. maneuvers for the purpose of hindering the consolidation of the Sandinist revolution and achieving a military victory over the Salvadorn guerrillas.

However, the hotheads of the Pentagon and White House, in planning these actions, forgot that so long as more nations endure the effects of the imperialist policy's errors, more will the peoples of those countries advance in their struggle for national liberation.

Costa Rica today is suffering the worst consequences of the economic crisis. The workers of the banana industry have gone on strikes; the Popular Vanguard Party has denounced the anti-Sandinist bandits' criminal activities; and the San Jose government, even though it has insisted it should be considered neutral, is incapable of stopping the U.S. CIA from using Costa Rican territory as a military base to attack neighboring Nicaragua.

In General Mejia Victores' Guatemala, very similar to that of his predecessor Rios Montt, the regime is continuing to drown in blood the rebelliousness of peasants and Indians, and the unhappy, humiliated, exploited, hungry, and tortured people are gathering around their united revolutionary organizations and preparing the conditions to transform the land of the quetzal into a burning El Salvador and a free Nicaragua.

Today's Honduras is not what it was some time ago. Despite the intense militarization of the regime and the presence of the CIA gangs and Yankee Marines, the people know that out of their government's aggression against Nicaragua, they will only gain more hunger and repression.

When Reagan and his advisers prepared these Central American plans, they underestimated the defensive capability of Sandino's people, forgot who is winning the war in El Salvador, and did not take into consideration the consequences a defeat of the Yankee policy would have in the present situation in the area. Perhaps, with his absurd and erroneous policy, proper to his poor rationality and lack of good sense, the present Yankee ruler has only allowed for the possibility of having to shed more blood without taking into consideration that he is accelerating the process of definitive liberation in Central America.

Nevertheless, it is yet to be seen if in the heat of his military maneuvers and in the midst of his bellicose hysteria, Reagan will dare to attack Nicaragua or the Salvadoran rebels with his Marines or the CONDECA. If this happens, no one will be able to stop the eruption of the Central American volcano.

DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR CELEBRATED

PA181958 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples, has ratified the Cuban people's support for the cause of their Salvadoran brothers at an event in Havana that was part of the international day of solidarity with El Salvador.

(Maria Medrano), member of the FMLN's delegation in Cuba, expressed the rebel movement's determination to continue its struggle for freedom, and expressed appreciation for the Cuban people's efforts to further strengthen the solidarity between the two nations.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

ACLM LEADER CONCERNED ABOUT GRENADA'S BISHOP

FL172346 Bridgetown CANA in English 2230 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Oct 17, CANA -- Leader of the small leftist Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), Tim Hector, says his party is concerned about the safety of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, amid reports that Bishop was placed under house arrest by the ultra-left faction of the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM), led by ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard.

In a cable to Bishop, Coard, and the NJM Central Committee, Hector said the Caribbean and the Third World would suffer a serious set-back by the political demise of Bishop. The cable reads: "ACLM finds it very difficult, from our knowledge, to accept charge of one-manism practised by P.M. Bishop. Urge that political crisis be democratically solved by party, parish councils, and other mass organisations at special congress. ACLM concerned about safety of P.M. Bishop and other leaders. Caribbean and Third World would be seriously set-back by political demise of P.M. Maurice Bishop."

BAHAMAS

FOREIGN MINISTER DERIDES U.S. BAHAMIAN POLICY

FL181423 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 7 Oct 83 p 1

[By Anthony Forbes]

[Text] Attorney General Paul Adderley charged Monday that the U.S. authorities could not find time to reply to the Bahamas Government, but were able to dig up an old indictment against ex-Eastern pilot Lamar Chester, who told Bahamian police a U.S. federal agent wanted to "get" Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling.

The Foreign Minister said that the implication of the U.S. Government's decision not to reply to the letter from the Prime Minister to President Ronald Reagan over the NBC drug charges is because the Bahamas "caught them lying." He said that after Mr Chester's statement to Bahamian police on September 12, the U.S. authorities "dug" up an old indictment against him because they knew "exactly" what the Bahamian police were told.

Prime Minister Pindling wrote President Reagan on September 6 asking him to conduct a high-level inquiry to determine the source of NBC's September 5 allegations that Bahamian Government officials, including the Prime Minister, were receiving pay-offs from associates of Robert Vesco to cover up a drug smuggling ring at Norman's Cay. The U.S. President has not yet replied to the letter from Prime Minister Pindling.

Vesco, the fugitive financier accused in the United States of swindling a company of over $200 million 10 years ago, lived in the Bahamas for a number of years, but was deported in 1981.

Prime Minister Pindling first disclosed several weeks ago at a PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] rally that Mr Chester, a retired Eastern Airlines pilot was asked by federal agents to assist them in setting him (Pindling) up to take a bribe.

And Mr Adderley told another rally that a federal agent of the Government of the United States told Chester that he wants Prime Minister Pindling and that he will get him. "Ah well, poor Lamar Chester, they are putting it on him," said Mr Adderley of the ex-pilot who was indicted recently in the U.S. "I told you that last week. They won't give us no answer, but they can find time to put it on him. "And that ain't no new indictment either. That ain't no new indictment on Chester," he said. "As a result of Chester's statement to the police here, they know what he told the police here and our police here then went there."

The Attorney General added: "So they knew what he had told them here on the 12th of September. On the 13th and 14th of September, they knew what he had said here so they dug up that indictment. That's not new. That's an old indictment. So they say: 'Ah, we have got him now.' So they take that out now. That's why they are going behind him. "Well, we have got a statement so I don't care what he say now," Mr Adderley said. "We have got a statement. He can change that to anything now, I don't care. So that will go down in the book just like all of their stuff. That will go down in the book too. So we know exactly what he say. That's the fellow who said a man told him he will get the Prime Minister. That's the one. So that's why they are putting it on him now," he said. "They had that indictment long time. Whether it is justified, I don't know. That's not the point. The point is they had it for a long time. It is a funny coincidence they just took it out," he added.

Mr Adderley said that the Bahamas has just finished concluding an agreement with the Government of the United States for them to retain in the Bahamas some bases and military facilities at Andros, Grand Bahama, and "one or two little cays." "We were talking about that for 10 years," he said. "You know something, there are not much countries in the world that would let that happen. Not many countries in the world would agree to allow Americans to establish military facilities on their soil.

"Oh no, but we in the Bahamas are going to let that happen. We are going to be nice to America," he said, adding, "but the Prime Minister of the Bahamas can't get a reply from the President of the United States in over one month. But that is how they treat you," Mr dderley said. "But that's their choice. It is just that that choice has an implication. The implication is that we caught them lying. We caught them spreading lies about the Bahamas. We caught them doing illegal things in the Bahamas."

Mr Adderley said that President Reagan has got El Salvador and Central America, Lebanon and Russia to worry about and is not bothered with "little things like the Bahamas." "You see, what they have got to realize is that this is as important to us as the Russians are to him, as El Salvador is to him, as Lebanon is to him," the Foreign Minister said. "This is important to us as they are important to him because his people are responsible, not Bahamians." Mr Adderley said: "You know, that's the reason why we can't get a response. We can't get any response out of them. They are the same people who have been the architects of the conspiracy and the same people who are engaged in this massive cover-up of their own mischiefs. "I have no reason to believe that an accurate, truthful story will ever get to the President's desk," he said. "There is no reason to believe that, absolutely none. You must believe that lies will get to his desk and any lies along the way that have to be created will be created." "We have accused the people in the State Department, in the Justice Department, and in the DEA of committing offences in the Bahamas. We have accused them of a conspiracy to bring down the Government of the Bahamas. We have shown them plenty reasons why they ought to come to that conclusion," Mr Adderley said.

BARBADOS

PAPER SAYS USSR 'MANIPULATING' GRENADA SITUATION

PA180345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0254 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, 17 Oct (EFE) -- The only daily newspaper published here, THE ADVOCATE-NEWS, today accused the Soviet Union of manipulating the political situation in Grenada for the purpose of consolidating the country's leftist position.

The newspaper state in its editorial that the recent efforts by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to improve relations with his neighbors seem to have been interpreted by the Soviet Union as a somewhat weak position. It warns that Grenada has fallen into the communist orbit. "The situation in Grenada dramatically illustrates that puppets do not pull their own strings, and that it is the Soviet hand which runs the show in Grenada," the newspaper asserted.

Both the ADVOCATE-NEWS and THE NATION dedicated today's editions to the latest developments in the neighboring country, where a power struggle has broken out between two leftist factions. The two newspapers published pictures of the demonstration staged on Saturday in support of the prime minister. THE NATION's front-page reports assert that Grenadian sources have predicted the Army will install Bernard Coard as prime minister of the island in the next few days. Coard, deputy prime minister of Grenada, is the leader of the extreme leftwing faction.

BRIEFS

NEW SENATOR INSTALLED -- Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 17 (CANA) -- University of the West Indies (UWI) economist and former civil servant Owen Arthur was today sworn in by Governor-General Sir Deighton Ward as a Barbados Government senator. Arthur, who is in Barbados attached to the UWI Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), replaces Dr Waldo Waldron-Ramsay, who was sacked by Prime Minister Tom Adams. He will take up his seat later today when Parliament resumes sitting after being prorogued for two months. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1746 GMT 17 Oct 83 FL]

GRENADA

BISHOP-COARD STRUGGLE STILL NOT RESOLVED

Bishop Remains Under Arrest

FL181906 Bridgetown CANA in English 1753 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 18, CANA -- Grenada's leftist prime minister, Maurice Bishop, remained under house arrest for the sixth straight day today, as moderates and radicals inside his ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) continued to wrestle with a party leadership crisis. The NJM-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) indicated in its main newscasts that the party's Central Committee was still [passage indistinct] with his hardline ex-deputy Bernard Coard. The radio quoted a senior NJM official as saying that if Bishop's one-manism had been allowed to continue, Grenada "would have had a dictator in years to come."

Bishop, 39, an attorney, led the NJM in the bloodless revolution here which saw the ousting of eccentric dictator Sir Eric Gairy in March 1979.

His mother Alimenta Bishop said last weekend she had been allowed to visit him at home on Saturday and he was under guard.

RFG, virtually the lone source of official news on developments here, quoted a member of the NJM's National Secretariat as saying that the proposal for power-sharing in the party would not have affected Bishop's position as prime minister, only the work inside the NJM. "Under joint leadership...cabinet would have continued to function as before," the radio said. "Inside the party, an arrangement was made where Comrade Bishop would have continued to sign documents on behalf of the party and would have chaired the Central Committee of the party." Coard "would have chaired the other high body of the NJM, the Political Bureau." Joint leadership simply meant sharing of the party's work, the official was quoted as saying, with different responsibilities spelt out for each comrade, to "lessen the pressure on one leader."

The radio said that in the meantime, security officials were pressing on with a probe into the prime minister's role in starting a "vicious rumour" that Coard and his wife -- who is also in the government -- had been plotting his (Bishop's) assassination. The results of the investigations will be made public "as soon as they are completed," RFG quoted a senior member of the security forces as saying. The radio said today that a dozen "known counterrevolutionaries" in New York yesterday went to the Grenada diplomatic mission there voicing support for Prime Minister Bishop. The RFG urged Grenadians to "guard against these opportunist elements who never supported the Grenada revolution and are now trying to use the present crisis in the party to spread confusion."

Mother Appeals for Release

FL182048 Bridgetown CANA in English 1842 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 18, CANA -- The 68-year-old mother of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has appealed for the release of her son from under house arrest and for him to be freed to address the Grenadian people on the political crisis facing the tiny Caribbean island.

Mrs Alimenta Bishop, whose husband was killed in 1974 by activists of the deposed Eric Gairy regime there, spoke briefly with CANA's Barbados headquarters from her St Georges home last night as Bishop's ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) confined the prime minister to his home for the fifth straight day, amid efforts to resolve a leadership dispute. She said she had been allowed on request last Saturday to see her son at his home and he was relaxed and looking well. "I told him I was deeply upset by what has happened and that I was concerned about his safety, and he smiled and asked me not to worry," Mrs Bishop told CANA by phone. She said a guard was present during her visit. "I feel that it is time for him to be given the opportunity to be free to also tell the Grenadian people who love him what is really the problem...I feel they should quickly settle their differences for the sake of our people," Mrs Bishop said. According to NJM statements Bishop has refused to accept and implement a party decision instituting joint leadership, with him sharing power with his ex-deputy Bernard Coard.

Mrs Bishop said she had made the request to see her son through "a comrade known as Peggy" who passed it on to whoever has to give the O.K." Since visitng the prime minister last Saturday, Mrs Bishop said she had spoken with someone at his house who said he was still alright.

Pro-Bishop Students Demonstrate

FL182058 Bridgetown CANA in English 1954 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 18, CANA -- An airport student demonstration in apparent support of demands for the release of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who is under house arrest here, today caused a minor flight delay for the regional island hopping airline Liat, a company official said. The official said that about mid-morning a demonstration of "over 500" chanting students had disrupted the airport's operations, swarming through the administration building and onto the runway. The march, the spokesman said, was in favor of Prime Minister Bishop, and against his ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard. According to the spokesman, the demonstrators chanted, "No Bishop, no school," and "C for Coard, C for communism." The Liat airport office reported that one flight was delayed because the demonstrators were close to the aircraft and it was dangerous to start the engines.

Five Ministers Resign

FL182216 Bridgetown CANA in English 2153 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 18, CANA -- Grenada's Foreign MInister Unison Whiteman today announced the resignation of five ministers, including himself, as the political crisis within the country's left-wing leadership deepened. Whiteman, in a prepared statement, said himself, Tourism Minister Lynden Ramdhanny, Housing Minister Norris Bain, and Agriculture Minister George Louison had resigned, and Education Minister Jacqueline Creft was expected to do so later tonight.

The resignations came as the house of arrest of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop went into the sixth day, with members of his ruling New Jewel Movement locked in a leadership struggle centered on Bishop and his ultra leftwing ex-deputy Bernard Coard. Said Whiteman in a telephone conversation with CANA's headquarters: "Comrade Coard, who is now running Grenada, has refused to engage in serious talks to resolve the crisis."

The former foreign minister said himself and Louison had sought a meeting with Coard and Information Minister Selwyn Strachan, to discuss the crisis, but after this meeting last Saturday, found they were being given the runaround. Whiteman said last Sunday Louison and himself met with Coard and Strachan and advanced a set of compromise proposals, including a demand that Bishop remain as prime minister with the question of the leadership of the party subject to later negotiation -- the idea being that Bishop would share more responsibility with Coard at the party level. The proposals also included a provision that Bishop remain an executive member of the party while the NJM discussed the leadership issue. But Coard said the proposals did not go far enough and would require further meetings, Whiteman added.

Then this afternoon during further discussion on the issue -- this time on the phone -- Coard "slammed down the phone on Comrade Louison and it became clear to us that they did not want a settlement and seemed determined to use force and provoke violence, to achieve their objective, Whiteman told CANA. The former foreign minister declined to elaborate further, saying he feared "they may be about to come for me."

Today's announced resignations follow those last week of Coard as deputy prime minister and minister of finance and Kendrick Radix as minister of industrialization and fisheries.

The remaining cabinet members are Victor Burke, who succeeded Coard as minister of finance and planning, Christopher Deriggs, who is responsible for health, Army Commander Hudson Austin, who holds the construction portfolio, and Information Minister Strachan.

Announcements on the NJM-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) say the central issue in the crisis is Bishop's refusal to accept and implement a party decision to adopt the principle of collective leadership and share power with Coard. The military has in the meantime announced it is pressing on with investigations into Bishop's personal involvement in directing a rumour that Coard and his wife had plotted to assassinate him. Coard has denied the rumour and in fact resigned to make it, as he put it, abundantly clear that it was "a vicious lie." However, Whiteman said this evening Coard was "running the show from his house."

Further Evidence Against Bishop

FL190140 Bridgetown CANA in English 0120 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 18, CANA -- Radio Free Grenada tonight released what it said was part of a sworn statement by a member of Bishop's personal security unit, Errol George, implicating the prime minister in starting a rumour that he was under threat of assassination by Coard and his wife. In his statement Errol George testified that Cletus St Paul (the prime minister's personal security chief) and himself, on the instructions of Comrade Bishop, put together a list of names of persons who were to be told that two members of the (NJM) Central Committee were planning to kill him. "Comrade Bishop then checked the list carefully and approved the names," the radio said. George later reported this to the security forces, who tonight said further details of this and other related statements would be released to the public.

WHITEMAN TELLS LENDERS TO HELP ALLEVIATE CRISIS

FL141700 Bridgetown CANA in English 1615 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 14, CANA -- Grenada's Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, in an address to the United Nations General Assembly yesterday, called on multilateral lending agencies to play their part in alleviating the economic hardships brought about by the global recession, according to the state-run radio here.

Radio Free Grenada said the minister noted the number of countries which have had to reschedule their foreign debts and said the situation was approaching crisis proportions. In extremely difficult cases, he said, consideration may have to be given to cancellation of the debts. The radio said Whiteman condemned the "shameful acts of aggression" by the United States against Nicaragua in overt and covert acts.

Grenada supports the Nicaraguan Government as well as the peace efforts of the so-called Contadora Group -- Mexico, Panama, Columbia, and Venezuela -- which is seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis there.